EXCHANGE:
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T.T. London 2s/8d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.94.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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October 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. Humidity „ 79 „

October 13, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 81 Humidity „ 51 „ 46

7775 日八廿月八 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1917. 大澤禮 號三十月十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A NEW BRITISH THRUST.

OBJECTIVES GAINED ON A WIDE FRONT.

Reported Shortage of German Big-Gun Ammunition.

London, October 12

A German wireless official message states:—Between the Lys and the Ypres-Menin road firing increased suddenly. There was drum fire this morning. New enemy attacks then commenced on wide sectors. There is most intense artillery firing north-east of Soissons and east of the Meuse.

The Germans Again Surprised.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—British and Anzac troops to-day resumed progress, pushing the Germans off what remains of their foothold upon the great ridge system east of Ypres. The French to the left have not moved to-day, but their artillery is pounding the enemy vigorously. The weather has now improved and this afternoon there is a crisp breeze and a blue sky, but when the troops went forward the conditions were miserable. But although the ground was heavy, it was better than on the last attack. The Germans were again caught unexpectedly, for they could hardly have anticipated that we should again strike so soon, nor in such weather; but Sir Douglas Haig, whom I saw yesterday, was looking particularly well and wearing an air of complete satisfaction. He fully realises the value of time when the enemy is still staggering under the shock of previous blows.

The scheme of to-day's battle seems to be fraught with the most interesting possibilities; more than this I must not say. We have driven the Germans practically out of the whole depth of their defensive front over a width of several thousand yards. The result is that the Germans must now oppose us more than on any previous occasion since the first Battle of Ypres with flesh and blood instead of dug-outs, deep trenches and concreted redoubts. They are now shovelling and running up wire in feverish haste at the rear, but the dominant ridge enables us to see all this and to shell the workers with very disturbing effects. A "pill-box" takes a month to construct and cannot be built in wet or frosty weather. The barrage was more terrific than heretofore and crawled ahead of our lads this morning, searching with incandescent corruscations every yard traversed. The enemy's artillery response was somewhat ragged. It is always dangerous to draw general conclusions from local symptoms, but many reports are current to the effect that the Germans are getting short of big-gun ammunition. Certainly their Army Orders invariably admonish, in heavy type, to husband this as much as possible. Recently the enemy had been firing at us some of our own shells captured from the Russians. The fact that they are bringing these so far, in view of the great transport difficulties, is significant. It was reported at 7.40 this morning that our troops had gained their first objectives. Machine-gun fire appears to be the chief trouble, indicating that a large proportion of the German artillery has been withdrawn well to the rear.

Our airmen are up in great strength, doing splendidly, especially in directing artillery fire on large bodies of marching troops. Some tanks were seen, but no reports in connection with these are available.

GERMAN BOMBAST.

More Threats to England.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Reichstag has adjourned until December 5. The President, in his concluding speech, exhorted the people not to lose their nerve.

General von Hindenburg, replying to the German National Chamber of Commerce, said:—"England's envy has closed the door of international commerce, but she shall feel the sharpness of the sword until she perishes."

Admiral Scheer, replying to the Stendal Peace Committee, said:—"Your confidence inspires the U boat men, and we shall ensure that the British shall never again dare to pick a quarrel."

Herr Hertling, speaking in the Bavarian Diet, remarked that "the British were hard-hearted, calculated business men, but they were also beginning to doubt whether war was a paying business."

Vorwaerts declares that Dr. Michaelis, after the recent scenes in the Reichstag, is finally impossible as Chancellor.

EX-TSAR AND FAMILY IN A MONASTERY.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the ex-Tsar and family have been transferred to a monastery in the vicinity of Tobolsk, as the ex-Tsar complained of the curiosity of crowds day and night surrounding the house at Tobolsk, which was without a garden.

FRENCH PACIFISTS PUNISHED.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that six persons have been sentenced from four months' to two years' imprisonment for distributing pacifist pamphlets.

COSSACK DEMANDS.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a conference of the Cossacks has formulated demands including that Cossacks shall no longer be used as police for political purposes and an increase in the number of Cossack representatives in the preliminary Parliament.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, October 12.

A German wireless official message states:—There is intense artillery fire in the Monastir basin and at the Cerna Bend.

MORE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

London, October 12.

A Russian wireless official message states:—We counter-attacked and restored our position south of the Pskov high road. The enemy took several trenches in the Buczacz region. In a counter-attack were re-captured them. We drove out Turks from a height south of Urmia.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COUNT LUXBURG ARRESTED.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that Count Luxburg, who was awaiting an opportunity to depart, evaded surveillance and attempted to flee to the interior. He was arrested and his luggage seized. Count Luxburg protested and insulted the authorities. He was taken back to Buenos Aires.

GERMAN SEAMEN SENTENCED IN AMERICA.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Charlestown, South Carolina, says that three of the crew of the German steamer Liebenfels, which was sunk at her anchorage in January, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined one thousand dollars for a conspiracy to sink the ship.

NEW YORK PLOT FRUSTRATED.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that a plot to export tungsten on board a Scandinavian liner has been frustrated by the arrest of a steward and two local Swedes. Two hundred pounds of tungsten were found concealed on the liner.

AN AMERICAN EXPORT PRECAUTION.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that a Tanners' Alliance has been formed, on the suggestion of the Government, to control the export of hides and skins, in order to prevent them reaching enemy destinations.

BRITISH REQUISITION SCHEME.

London, October 12.

It is believed that forty Swedish vessels alone are affected by the British Government's scheme of requisitioning British-owned ships registered under a neutral flag now lying in British ports. Four have already been taken over.

NAVAL AIRMEN AGAIN BUSY.

London, October 12.

The Admiralty announces that, despite the weather, naval aircraft dropped many bombs on Sparappelhoek aerodrome yesterday. All our machines returned.

TRIBUTE TO RED CROSS WORK.

London, October 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has written to the Chairman of the Red Cross and St. John Societies in connection with the "Our Day" appeal on the 18th instant, expressing gratitude at the admirable work they are doing with the Expeditionary Force, whether in transporting wounded or in supplying a host of comforts to men in hospital. He says their work is performed zealously, devotedly and efficiently, while their aid rendered to the Medical Corps is beyond all praise. Sir Douglas hopes that there is no risk of their splendid work being curtailed through lack of funds.

POST-WAR TRADE PLANS.

London, October 12.

The Press Bureau announces that Dr. Addison has appointed a Committee to report on questions connected with the securing and distributing of raw materials required for British industries for the purpose of restoring and developing trade after the war.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OUR PLEDGE TO FRANCE.

London, October 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing an Insurance and Friendly Societies deputation, said that no statement was more calculated to prolong the terrible war than Herr Kuehlmann's utterance in the Reichstag. As regards no concessions concerning Alsace-Lorraine, however long the war lasts we intend to stand by our gallant ally France until she redeems her oppressed children from the degradation of a foreign yoke. This means that we must husband our resources and incur no obligations beyond the strictest necessities of the hour.

BETTER WEATHER IN FLANDERS.

London, October 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Improved weather and good visibility have favoured the work of the artillery. There has been much effective counter-batterying on the battle front besides bombardments of the enemy's positions and a harassing fire against his communications and back areas. Hostile artillery has been less active. A further seventy-seven prisoners were brought in without infantry action.

Our aeroplanes on Wednesday bombed a German big gun position. Three enemy machines were brought down and two driven down. Four of ours are missing.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S RETIREMENT FORESHADOWED.

Amsterdam, October 12.

The inspired Berlin correspondent of the "Cologne Volkszeitung" expects the early retirement of Dr. Michaelis and states that either Herr Kuehlmann or von Bulow will succeed him.

GERMAN POTATOES FOR DENMARK.

Copenhagen, October 12.

The Foreign Minister announced an agreement whereby considerable quantities of potatoes are being imported from Germany.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. ASQUITH'S WAR SPEECH.

The Danger of an Inconclusive Peace.

London, October 11.

Mr. Asquith speaking on war aims at a meeting at Liverpool, said, plain questions had been asked Germany which were studiously evaded. Concrete cases of primary importance and perfect simplicity had been put but were not answered: We were asked to lay down our arms without any other safeguard or satisfaction than that we would be offering an unique exhibition of the virtues of faith, hope and charity. Our governing objects are the attainment of a real peace and an effective prevention of future war. None of our demands for territorial readjustments involved aggressive annexation, not even the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

Replying to the last speech of Herr Kuehlmann, who said that Germany will never make the concession of Alsace-Lorraine because she must safeguard her glorious inheritance, Mr. Asquith said that glorious inheritance was a territory French in sympathy. It was filched from France, against the protests of the greatest German statesmen and without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants, to be held as a symbol of French humiliation. This act of crude and short-sighted spoliation was the root-source of the present war.

German diplomacy was not celebrated for deftness, but its annals did not contain a more clumsy and more transparent manoeuvre than the maladroit attempt to sow discord between ourselves and the French as regards Alsace-Lorraine.

Herr Kuehlmann's continued silence on the plain questions put to him concerning the future of Belgium was significant. There was nothing in our proposed changes in the map to offend the German peoples. It had never been part of our policy to annihilate or mutilate Germany. Prussian militarism was the real enemy; hence the worst that could happen would be a patched-up peace merely giving a breathing space for another struggle.

Recently, I walked through Delville Wood, perhaps the most tragic spot on the Somme battlefield; another day along what were the streets of ancient Ypres. It is impossible to conceive more terrible object-lessons of the meaning of modern warfare. Yet, with the pitiless desolation fresh in my mind, I would rather see the war continue than be brought to an end by an inconclusive compromise. If it is to be a contest of endurance we have no reason to lose heart. There is not the faintest danger of our being starved into submission, while aerially we shall soon master the aeroplane raids as we mastered the Zeppelin. Take the Allies as a whole, not forgetting America, survey the relative powers of endurance, make the enemy every allowance for untoward contingencies and there is no doubt the material and moral preponderance rests increasingly with our cause.

BRAZIL AND THE WAR.

Supplies for the Allies.

A Brazilian correspondent writes to the *Times* as follows:—

In recent enumerations of the Allied countries the name of Brazil has often been omitted. Though technically justified, inasmuch as Brazil is not yet an Ally and hardly an active belligerent, the omission scarcely does justice to the position she has taken up and to her readiness to do all in her power to assist the Allied cause.

A telegram from Rio de Janeiro, published in the *Times* of August 4, stated that the Brazilian Government disposed of 16 naval units for policing the South Atlantic. It added that a Government Bill was in the Committee stage for a special appropriation of £10,000,000 for the Army and Navy, and that the enrolment of volunteers was increasing. Perhaps the best description of the Brazilian position is that given by the Foreign Minister, Senhor Nilo Pecanha, on May 23:—"Brazil is not declaring war on anybody—Brazil is defending herself. It is Germany who has declared war on all neutrals." The facts are that from the beginning the sympathies of true Brazilians have been with the Allies, and especially with France; and that though the justice of the Allied cause has undoubtedly appealed as strongly to Brazilians as to the rest of the world, their sympathies with France are so deep that their hearts won'd have gone out to her had her cause been less manifestly the cause of humanity than it is.

When I say "true Brazilians," I do not include, at least as far as the mass is concerned, the large German population that inhabits the provinces of Santa Catharina, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul. Though many of these German colonies are doubtless loyal to the land of their adoption, to which they or their fathers came to escape the blessings of German military Kultur, it might be rash to regard all, or even the majority of them as unfeigned supporters of Brazilian policy. Kind German propaganda has been busy among them. Portraits of the Kaiser and of other Teutonic worthies decorate the walls of their public buildings and of many private houses. They have been kept well supplied with German news and views of the war, and, not unnaturally, feel some pride in the resistance of Germany to a world of enemies. But apart from some minor disturbances, in the suppression of which the Brazilian authorities taught them a lesson, these German Brazilians have hitherto given little trouble, and seem scarcely to present a serious danger to the State. They are hardworking and thrifty, and are by no means averse from disposing of their produce even to Allied purchasers.

It is, indeed, as a source of supply that Brazil should be able to render the greatest services to the Allies in the immediate future. Without prejudice to the naval and military help she may be able to give if and when called upon, her resources as a producer of coffee, rubber, cotton, leather, meat, beans, hard woods, manganese ores, and other commodities should be extremely valuable, not to mention wheat, of which the cultivation is being rapidly extended. Several Allied commissions are already at work in Brazil organising the purchase of supplies. It is greatly to be desired that a competent British commission should be added to their number, and that its operations should be co-ordinated with those of the other commissions under official auspices, as is now being successfully done in the United States. It is important from every point of view that the blunder frequently committed in the United States early in the war, when Allied commissions bid against each other and forced up prices to a ruinous level, should not be repeated in Brazil. No time ought to be lost in taking this matter vigorously in hand and in sending out British representatives to reinforce those of other Allied Governments.

Incidentally, a great advantage that might be derived from the work of Allied commissions, if they be composed of competent men, would be the acquisition of fuller knowledge of the immense resources of Brazil and the development of relationships that may be invaluable reciprocally after the war. As far as Great Britain is concerned, trade with Brazil has in the past suffered from the fact that so many firms fail to remember that in Brazil the language is different from that of the rest of South America, while the people's tastes and customs are also entirely different. The Spanish-speaking traveller who knows the Argentine is too often told to extend his journey into Brazil, whereas to ensure success the services of a man knowing the country and the language are essential. This must be changed after the war, if British trade is not merely to hold its own but to increase its footing in the Brazilian Republic.

As I have said, sentiment counts for much in Brazil. The fact that the British Empire has stood so gallantly by France in this war will tend to render British subjects even more welcome than they have been in the past. Closer commercial relations should bring about a better political understanding—and this in the case of a nation now numbering 25,000,000 souls is not a factor to be lost sight of. Brazilians have, moreover, learned many a useful lesson during the war. They have reason to be chary of German "friendliness"; and the fact that when the moment came to overhaul their Krupp field artillery and ammunition, both guns and shells were found to be badly defective, has not increased their belief in German good faith. Their attitude was accurately represented in the vote on the revocation of the declaration of neutrality, when only three Deputies voted against the revocation. Of these three, only one was deliberately pro-German. While it is evident that a sense of solidarity with the United States largely influenced the attitude of Brazilian politicians, it is also clear that their support of the official policy was prompted by a desire that Brazil should take a definite stand in the world-war and should register her claim to be numbered among the modern and progressive nations working for the general welfare of humanity. Brazil is intensely modern, and is accessible to all forms of modern development. If the war has brought her into the main current of world events, it has also given her an opportunity for the great nations by whose side she now stands to play, to their own and her advantage, a worthy part in the consolidation of [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 11.

Silver is quoted at 44¼d. There are rather larger offerings, and the market is dull.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.

London, October 12.

Mr. A. C. Salter, K.C., Unionist Member for Basingstoke, and Mr. Alexander Hooke, K.C., have been appointed Justices of the King's Bench Division.

The Hon. Sir Edward Ridley, K.C., has resigned.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"The Fantastics" at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

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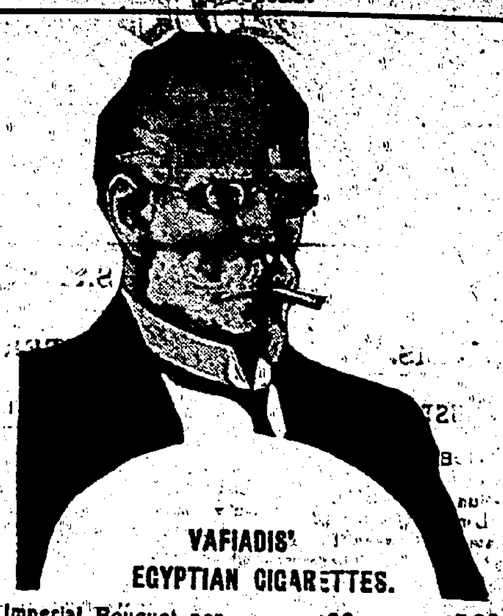

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GENERAL NEWS.

Liebknecht said to be Dying.

Travellers who arrived from Berlin recently state that it is rumoured that Herr Liebknecht is dying in his prison hospital. Liebknecht was last reported as being employed by the prison authorities as a shoemaker.

Handkerchiefs as Serviettes.

Because of the shortage of paper, the German authorities have decided to cancel a formal order that linen napkins should be replaced by paper ones. The people are asked, when possible, to use their handkerchiefs as table napkins.

Jockey's Lost £6,000 a Year.

Said to have been at one time in receipt of £6,000 a year as a jockey, John Floyde pleaded guilty at London Sessions to theft. At the outbreak of the war, Floyde was racing at Chantilly in France, and he came to London with about £500. During the last nine months, it was alleged, he had obtained goods by fraud in the West-end. There were about 30 cases, and the value of the goods involved was about £220. Sentence was postponed that Floyde might undergo a fresh medical examination for the Army.

War Bread and Heart Beats.

Sir James Mackenzie, the eminent specialist in cardiac diseases, made an interesting statement in the witness-box at Bow Street recently. Mr. Cecil Hayes, one of the counsel engaged in what is known as the "doping" of recruits case, asked if heart irregularities could not be caused by eating war-time bread. Sir James: Any digestive disturbance might cause irregularity of the heart's action. The effect of dry thyroid, which was alleged to have been administered, would, he added, be to increase the heart-beats.

Laver or Sea-Moss Bread.

The sea-moss on the Irish coast, called by some "sloak," is really laver. In Ireland it is called "sloucaun" (with the "c" hard), and "sloucs" for brevity. In Ireland, as in England, it is prepared by washing, to get rid of sand, etc., and then boiling. When boiled a little butter or bacon fat is added, and a dash of lemon juice completes the preparation. It is eaten with fish, and by some with mutton, instead of jelly. In Wales a great deal of laver is used, mostly in the form of "laver bread." The boiled laver is mixed with a proportion of oatmeal, and shaped into round cakes. 'Laver bread," or 'lava bread," as it seems to be pronounced, is on sale in all the Welsh markets anywhere conveniently near the coast.

Future of British Farming.

The improvement of agriculture was the subject of discussion at a conference of Scottish agriculturalists at Edinburgh recently. The Earl of Selborne said it had become a question not of this or that conflicting policy, but of national security and existence, and the reason was, and he wanted this fact to sink into the minds of his fellow-countrymen, that they were no longer in the military sense an island. If any such cataclysm as that of 1914 befell them again, and they were in the same position as they were in 1914 in an agricultural sense, they would be a beaten people before the war began. Lord Selborne went on to say that as between tariff and guarantee the policy of guarantee was preferred, because it fell on the whole body of taxpayers. A tariff on food was really felt most by those who were poorest, and it would be a very difficult thing to convince their urban population of the justice of imposing on them a tariff for this purpose. One of their strongest recommendations would be that the agricultural committees of the County Councils should be made statutory and permanent, and that they should be composed of persons thoroughly conversant with the condition of agriculture and not only of County Councillors. They were only at the beginning of agricultural education and research, and he contrasted what was spent in the year preceding the war in this country on this subject compared with Canada, France, Russia, and the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. E. D. Morel's Nationality.

Born in France, the son of a French father and a British mother, Mr. E. D. Morel, said the Home Secretary in Parliament recently, became in 1896 a British subject by naturalisation. —Sir John Rees: May I ask if this is the same Mr. Morel who was a professional promoter of ill-feeling between Belgium and Great Britain before the war, and a notorious atrocity-monger? (Oh! oh!) Mr. Ponsonby: Did not Mr. Morel receive remarkable public recognition of his work in connection with the Congo? The Speaker: We are not dealing with reputations.

Woman Smoker's Death.

At an inquest at Southwark on Eilen Baxter, 28, who died suddenly, the husband said his wife was a heavy cigarette smoker. She smoked a packet every night. He did not know what she smoked during the day when he was at work, but she smoked three packets on Sunday. She was very alarmed at the air raid on Sunday, and said she was certain the raids would be the death of her. Dr. Elwyn, who made a post-mortem examination, said the valves of the woman's heart were diseased. He could not say for certain, but the excessive smoking was a possible explanation of the dilation of the heart. Death was due to syncope. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

Labour M. P. Mobbed.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, the Labour M. P. for Whitehaven, arrived in the borough recently intending to hold an open-air meeting in the Market Place, but when he and his agent appeared they had a very rough reception. They were pelted with mud, and there were cries of "Put him in the dock!" This was followed by a rush for Mr. Richardson, who was roughly handled, but eventually escaped to the house of Mr. J. H. Hanlon, the local miners' agent. For some hours a large crowd awaited him, and all the windows of the house were wrecked. Several people as well as members of the police force were struck by stones. The door of the house was forced, but a search revealed that Mr. Richardson and his agent had escaped.

The Speaker and Conscientious Objectors.

Miss M. E. Waid, Penrith, the secretary of the Cumberland No-Conscription Fellowship, recently sent to the Speaker a resolution passed at a meeting of the N.C.F. protesting against "the prosecution of conscientious objectors," and demanding their release from prison and penal conditions as "contrary to the principles of liberty and justice, and unnecessary in the interests of the nation." Acknowledging the resolution, Mr. Lowther's secretary says:—"The Speaker desires me to say that he has no sympathy whatever with men who will make no sacrifices, nor stir a finger to assist their country in its hour of peril, but are content to let others suffer and die for them, while they sit at home at ease, and profit from the necessities of the country."

Hon. Francis Patrick Clements, Stoker.

The will has been proved of the Hon. Francis Patrick Clements, of Eggesford House, Devon, who died on or since May 21, 1907, at some place unknown, intestate, a bachelor without father, a son of the fourth Earl of Leitrim. He was not possessed of real estate, and the estate is valued at £20,098. His mother, the Countess of Leitrim, has renounced administration of the estate, which has accordingly been granted to his brother, the present Earl of Leitrim, of 60a Cadogan Square, W. The Hon. F. P. Clements disappeared ten years ago. When last heard of he was working as a stoker on a vessel bound for New York from Southampton in May, 1907. No clue to his subsequent fate has ever been discovered. His death leaves the present Earl of Leitrim without an heir to his titles. His father, the late Earl, was murdered in an agrarian outrage in Ireland.

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10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	5.15 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
5.15 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.00 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
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8.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
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11.00 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	" 15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	" 10 MIN.
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

NOTICES.

G. R.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th October. Students should attend at Queen's College at 6 P.M. on that date, for Enrolment.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1917.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY the 20th day of October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending the 31st July 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 10th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

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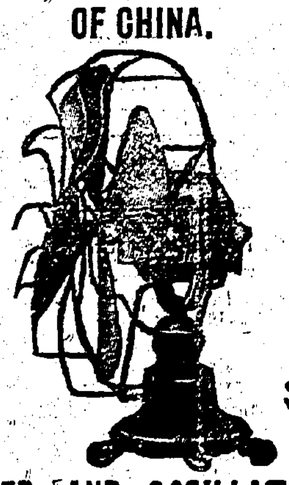

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—$36 per annum. Weekly issue—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

HALLIDAY.—On 9th October to Captain and Mrs. F. S. Halliday, R. A., a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1917.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

In less than a week from now,—to be precise, on "Our Day," which is to be held on the 18th instant—the generosity of the Hongkong public will again be put to the test. That the public will not fail to respond cordially we have not the slightest doubt, as there have been many occasions since the war began in which they have proved their readiness to dip deeply into their pockets in the cause of sweet charity. The present occasion is one which should specially appeal to all classes of the public, as the support asked will be for one of the best known, as it is one of the most deserving, of the great institutions that is doing so much good towards ameliorating the hardships and the sufferings of our soldiers in the war. Then the British Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem—to give it its full name—there is probably no organisation, directly or indirectly in the war, that is undertaking so gigantic a task or one that is so valuable as it is necessary.

Not only does this society take charge of wounded men; it has also taken charge of prisoners of war. The enormous amount of duties thus devolving upon it is practically incalculable, necessitating not only vast and continuous work by thousands of men and women, but the expenditure of an immense amount of money. Details are not only interesting and instructive, but they are impressive. Let us therefore consider for moment what are the charges of the British Red Cross. They amount to £50,000 a week or £5 a minute, and this total, it will be readily understood, tends rather to increase than to diminish. That it is conducted on sound business lines is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that administration expenses during the year ending October 20, 1916, amounted to only 2.92 per cent. or sevenpence in the pound. Day by day and at all times the Society's work goes on regularly and steadily in England and in every theatre of the war. Not only are the requirements of our own wounded or sick cared for, but the wounded and sick of other Allied countries are likewise succoured, as the good work done by the Society in Serbia and Montenegro abundantly testifies. The Society has spent three quarters of a million sterling in Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, Salonica, Malta and the Near East. It maintains 2,500 motor ambulances, cars, cycles, soup kitchens, etc., and has spent £1,100,000 on their purchase and upkeep. It has four hospital trains running in France, each carrying 450 wounded. It has twenty-two hospitals and convalescent homes in France and the East, besides the huge St. John Brigade Hospital at Etaples with its 520 beds. It has spent £10,000 in building and equipping recreation and refreshment rooms in France, and has twelve branch offices specially charged with inquiries for wounded and missing. Last, but not least, this great Society, has spent £1,600,000 on surgical dressings, hospital equipment, necessaries and comforts of all kinds despatched mainly abroad.

Still more is needed. And it is because of the realisation of this, together with the fact that the work done is being most efficiently performed, that those in charge of Hongkong's "Our Day" festivities have again set to work with a will for the benefit of the British Red Cross. Next Thursday the public will be asked to do their part, and we have no doubt that the appeal will receive a most hearty response.

The German Naval Mutiny.

Yesterday's telegrams referred in fuller detail to the revelations referred to in our Thursday's issue regarding the mutiny in the German Navy. Quite a lot, it would appear, is being made in Germany regarding Dr. Michaelis' statement; but one does not require to be particularly familiar with the methods of the German Government to realise the fact that the affair has been divulged in the manner it has been simply and solely for political purposes. Indeed certain German papers do not hesitate to say so without ambiguity, but, on the contrary, they do so with a directness and force that marks a striking contrast in the attitude of the German Press, compared with what pertained previous to the war. From the so-called "revelations," the essential points to be gathered are that three deputies belonging to the Independent Socialists endeavoured to conduct some sort of propaganda by which they hoped to enlist the sympathies of the sailors of the German Navy. The deputies are stated to have denied that their proposals were "revolutionary" and to have declared that they had a perfect right to speak to the sailors regarding their conditions. If, as seems to have been the case, it was found necessary, to punish certain sailors regarding the matter, it logically follows that those inciting them should likewise be punished. But, as stated, the whole affair seems a rather transparent and clumsy attempt on the part of the Government to hide its own deficiencies behind its machinations against certain political antagonists who, doubtless, are making themselves objectionable—and probably not without good cause—to the "All Highest" and his sycophantic satellites.

A Difference.

The arrangement by which General Maurice is enabled to issue a weekly review of the war outlook is one which is serving a most useful purpose. We all know the uses to which the enemy puts the Press, and though we have no desire to see British newspapers utilised for the purposes of misleading the public with utter lies, there is much to be gained by the publication at stated periods of authoritative statements regarding our progress in the various spheres of war activity. Happily, we are in position of being well able to tell the whole truth, for victory is with us and every fact made public is a record of our steady and unbroken successes. Only the losing side needs to take refuge in falsehoods, and that is why the Germans to-day have to distort the news in order to keep up the spirits of the people.

Encouraging Facts.

The latest review of the situation by General Maurice is decidedly encouraging, from every point of view. Especially is it so in regard to the relative British and German casualties in the recent fighting. Ordinarily, one would have thought that the attacking side would be the one to suffer the heaviest losses, for the advantages of being on the defensive are obvious. In this war, however, we find a reversal of customary happenings. We are the side which is steadily advancing, yet we have it on definite assurance that the German losses are 75 per cent. heavier than ours. This is a wonderful tribute to our superior strategy, but above all it contains the germ of absolute eventual victory. Perhaps most reassuring of all is the fact that the U-boats are absolutely powerless for war purposes. General Maurice says that they have not delayed one hour our plans in France, nor have they kept back a single round of ammunition. That is a most striking and suggestive fact and at the same time a wonderful tribute to our command of the seas. But the end is not yet. General Maurice does not hesitate to say that there is hard fighting ahead. We know that full well, but the point is that we are better prepared for it than are the Germans. America's military strength will be a big factor when it is thrown into the scale. That is why Germany wants peace before that time arrives.

DAY BY DAY.

THE WEAKEST AMONG US HAS A GIFT. HOWEVER SEEMINGLY TRIVIAL, WHICH IS PECULIAR TO HIM, AND WHICH WORTHILY USED WILL BE A GIFT ALSO TO HIS RACE FOR EVER.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the Allied occupation of Yyres.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8.1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

New Chemist.

The name of Mr. Sidney Bell, The Pharmacy, has been added to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

To the Interior.

Dr. F. T. Obeng, LL. D., is leaving by the Siberia Maru for Shanghai and intends making a trip in the interior.

Criminal Sessions.

It is notified that His Honour the Chief Justice has ordered that the next Criminal Sessions shall be held on Monday, October 22, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Sanitary Board Secretary.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Charles Montague William Reynolds to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board until further notice.

September Weather.

According to Observatory returns, the average mean temperature in Hongkong during September was 82, the highest point reached being 89.9, on the 20th, and the lowest 74.3, on the 23rd. There were 4.88 inches of rain and 266.5 hours of sunshine, while the average humidity was 77.

Temptation Too Great.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing $1,708 in Chinese 20 cent pieces, the property of the Chinese Bank in Wing Lok Street. Mr. Davidson appeared on his behalf and pleaded guilty, saying he had nothing more to say in extenuation than that the evidence of the Police showed the money was lying about and it was a great temptation. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six months' hard labour.

Dental Graduates.

The following regulation has been made by the Governor-in-Council:—'Every graduate of the dental departments of the Universities of Harvard, Pennsylvania, or Michigan, who holds a State Board certificate from the State in which the University of which he is a graduate is situated, shall be entitled to a certificate of exemption upon his satisfying the Governor in Council, with the advice of the Dental Board, that he possesses the aforesaid qualifications, that he is of good character, and that there is no reason rendering it undesirable that a certificate of exemption should be granted to him."

Chinese Society Dissolved.

The following order has been made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 16 of the Societies Ordinance:—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the Sze Yap Society, a Society registered under Ordinance 47 of 1911, is being used for purposes incompatible with the peace or good order of the Colony, now therefore it is hereby ordered that the said Society be forthwith dissolved under Section 16 of Ordinance 47 of 1911. The Honourable the Secretary for Chinese Affairs has been appointed by the Governor to wind up the said Society.

A Noteworthy Honour.

In connection with the conferring of the Third Class Order of the Excellent Crop on Mr. Ho Kwong, which we announced yesterday, we understand that there are only two other Hongkong merchants who have been similarly honoured—the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Ho Kom-tong, while Sir Robert Ho Tung is the only holder in Hongkong of the Second Class Order. The two last-named are uncles of Mr. Ho Kwong, who is the fourth son of Mr. Ho Fook. We join with many others in congratulating Mr. Ho Kwong on being made the recipient of this mark of esteem by the President of China.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending October 20, 1892.)

The Dollar.

Oct. 13—"The rate of the dollar on demand to day is 2/9¼"

Loss of the Bokhara.

Oct. 14—"It gives us great pleasure to learn that the General Managers of the Douglas Steamship Company have taken practical steps to do their utmost in searching for the missing mail steamer Bokhara. And unlike the Royal Naval Yard authorities; didn't ask for the cost of the coals to be guaranteed before they started to save, if possible, the lives of a large number of their fellow-creatures." (Later news shows that the Bokhara foundered, several Hongkong cricketers losing their lives).

Oct. 15—"The *Daily Press* pet lunatic was unchained last night, and perpetrated a leader, which appears in the morning's *Daily Rag*. He says:—'A robbery that is compatible with peace of mind, mutual respect, the most amicable feelings, seems to hurt nobody.' This, then, is the reason why our morning contemporary every day steals our columns, the product of our gigantic brains inspired by the combined genius of the greatest men on earth! The *D. P.* amiable robber then goes on to say—'the best way with Chinese servants is to remember that they are men of like nature with ourselves.' Confession is good for soul. We always thought it was Granny's rickshaw coolie who wrote the leaders that illuminate Hongkong with the light of innocent merriment.

Granny, you've earned the diadem,
For empty-headed parrots—
The gorgeous emblematic gem
Of cabbages and carrots.

Typhoons.

Oct. 15—"It was in the smoking room of a Trans-Pacific steamer that a worthy Teuton was talking about the Hongkong typhoons, and warnings of them. "Look here," he said, "I tell you vat it is. You better don'd take no stock in dem vetter predictions. Olt Dobreck can't tell no petter as I can." "But, my dear sir," said a person standing by "he foretold the typhoon which we have just encountered." "Vell, dat ish so," said the Teuton; "but I tell you vat it is, dat typhoon would has come yust de same if it have not been predicted.

Growing Our Own Bobbies!

Oct. 18.—"A marriage is, we believe, arranged between one of our best sporting Police Officers and the daughter of one of the same fraternity on the retired list; this will eventually save a lot of money for the Colony for if all our guardians of the Peace do the same, they will be able to grow their own 'bobbies," instead of capturing them in the Highlands."

A Complaint.

Oct. 19.—"When first it became certain that the Bokhara was not safe, and that those on board might be in serious danger, perhaps in need of help or perhaps beyond assistance, from that time, thousands of anxious friends and relatives were, hour by hour, more and more tortured by the unsatisfied longing for news of those they loved; a number of persons, chiefly in the P. and O. and Naval services, controlled the sources of information, and from the first did their level best to choke off all questions, to keep the public in ignorance by hook or by crook, as long as possible. The subordinate officers in each case could not help themselves, of course—they had to obey orders; but the officious idiots who issued the *cloture* instructions—what of them? What possible excuse have they for their rigid, wooden, dog-in-the-manger policy? Why did they refuse to let people know all that concerned their unfortunate friends? Why were the P. and O. so reticent about the negotiations for sending the Porpoise ordered to give 'absolutely no information to anybody' on their return? It made no difference, however; the dog in the manger was a very wooden dog indeed, for it kept nobody away. Every newspaper in the Colony obtained full information, though not every one had the ability to do it justice. Still, the fact remains that 'though orders may be orders, yet we got there just the same."

Shipping Charges.

Oct. 20.—"Captain T. Hall will, we note, take the Douglas Co.'s steamer Formosa out of port to-morrow, vice Captain H. Borthurst, who takes over command of the same company's steamer Thales from Mr. A. E. Hodgins, the acting commander."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE WAR LOTTERY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—One word more, please—the parson's privilege. Your correspondent, in what seems intended for his closing letter, says something about "angry words." I don't think he has used any, and am at a loss to imagine where he finds them in anything I have written.

It is true I allowed myself to poke a little quiet fun at him—under the stroke of anonymous and authoritative correction I think that may pass for a "well permitted recreation."

But anger: Good gracious, no! My friend did go beyond bounds, if he will allow me to say so, in his gibe about the commands of God and others alleged to proceed from me, but I took it that it was the rhetorical current which had carried him past good taste.

Unless my surmise is mistaken I am dealing with a brother cleric, of a different fold as well as a different nation. If so, I should the more regret to close our little discussion with anything short of entire good feeling, and in any case will beg him to believe that there has been and is no anger on my side any more than I attribute it to his.

Yours, etc.,
J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

Hongkong, Oct. 12, 1917.

"OUR DAY."

Big Prizes in Raffles.

Among other attractions on the Murray Parade Ground there will be a 20 cents stall, containing over a thousand prizes presented by the Portuguese firms in Hongkong, one of whom has also presented a new Maxwell 5 passenger, 4-cylinder touring car which is now being raffled. There will also be a $1 raffle including the following special prizes:—

One Woodstock typewriter presented by Messrs. De Souza & Co.

One L. C. Smith typewriter presented by Messrs. Botelho Bros.

One lot special cigars presented by the Hongkong Cigar Store.

One pair of silver vases presented by Messrs. Wing On and Co.

Chinese porcelain presented by the Sun Company.

One pair of silver vases presented by the Sincere Company.

A portfolio of war engravings presented by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

Silver mounted lavender water bottle presented by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.

The tickets for the $1 raffle, and a limited number of official photographs of the King's visit to the Front and other war scenes will be sold on the ground.

Snatcher Sentenced.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a bangle from the arm of a child who was being carried by a woman in Bonham Strand yesterday. It was stated that the defendant came up behind and, snatching the bangle from the child, made off. He was, however, caught and this morning was sent to prison for six moths, with hard labour.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Kaiser expected Japan to declare war against the Entente, did he? Then he is madder than any of us had thought. It was Germany who egged Russia on to war with the "yellow pagans," as the Teutons had it. It was Germany who drew up the Russian plan of campaign against the island Empire. It was the German Emperor who described Russia as "fighting the white man's cause against the 'yellow peril'—and fighting it miserably." It was the German Emperor who sought to inflame America against Japan by declaring that our Ally would soon make war on the Republic. And did he think that Japan forgot Kiaochau—and Germany.

• • •

The Him of Hate is Herr Gerard in Germany to-day There were a thousand reasons for treating him with surface politeness while he was there, but, as they ne'er forgive who did the wrong—to our prisoners—so they loathed him for his goodness to those suffering captives. Bismarck really hated us for 1870: "The representation of France in North Germany was undertaken in London with a readiness which was at least mortifying to us; and during the war England never compromised herself so far in our favour as thereby to endanger her friendship with France—on the contrary." But our instinct was right in 1870, as Mr. Gerard's in 1914-17.

• • •

Nothing in the expose will be more hateful to the German Emperor's subjects than his reluctant tribute to ourselves: "The English are an obstinate nation; they will keep up the war; they have changed the whole situation." Napoleon had reason to take precisely the same view. "The English are inferior to us, yet they beat us," he fumed. And, speaking of Waterloo, he said: "It was the good discipline of the English that gained the day. They could advance 30 yards, halt, fire, go back, fire, and come forward 30 yards without breaking their line, all without disorder.

• • •

Sir Arthur Yapp, of the Y. M. C. A., has been one of the valuable discoveries of the war. He had been the secretary of the Manchester Y.M.C.A., housed in a splendid building, until shortly before the war when he was appointed to his London post. The instant war broke out Mr. Yapp summoned all the leaders of the Y.M.C.A. and outlined a great scheme of huts. Some folks thought the money would not be forthcoming, but his faith in the British public has proved well founded, and long ago the first million pounds was passed. Sir Arthur had a curious experience the other day. He chanced to ask a soldier where he came from, and he named his own birthplace. "What is your name?" he next asked. 'Yapp," was the answer! Yet Yapp is uncommon.

• • •

The Kaiser is devoting some of his leisure to the creation of a war library of his own, and it is said to have reached its ten thousandth volume. His collection of photographs had got to that stage already after six months of war. While the books come from every country, only German photographs are included, and those of William II. himself are said to be "numerous" and of particular interest. The war collection of the Royal Library of Berlin now numbers 50,000 volumes, and they are bound in special covers of grey, stamped with the Prussian eagle. The future historian will not suffer from lack of material.

• • •

A working mother in the North of England writes 'Vanoc" in the *Referee* said to me in the second year of the War, "A bad War! I don't think. Thirty bob a week allowance comin' in reg'lar, and I got rid of a bad 'usbing." Other people have like reasons to think it a good War. A firm connected with the purchase and the sale of silver has netted, I am informed, twelve millions sterling since August 4, 1914. Two other financial firms of like extraction dealing in the same commodity have likewise made enormous fortunes.

WAR COMFORTS.

"Our Little Bit Society's" Efforts.

The undermentioned parcels have been sent by "Our Little Bit Society" to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. to be forwarded :—

To Mrs. A. E. Barton, Hon. Sec., Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi, 79 suits pyjamas, 33 cloth slippers, 104 milk covers, 8 face cloths, 12 floor cloths, 70 khaki woollen caps.

To A. L. Davies, Esq., Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexander Dock, Bombay.—600 roller bandages, 96 suits pyjamas, 33 pairs cloth slippers, 70 khaki woollen caps, 40 white woollen caps.

Matron, 53rd General Hospital, B. E. F., France.—50 suits pyjamas, 32 pairs stretcher boots, 10 cotton quilts, 10 pillows, 90 khaki woollen caps, 60 white woollen caps, 2 khaki woollen helmets, 1,050 roller bandages, 3 pairs knee caps, 17 pairs mittens, 21 white woollen belts, 34 pairs cloth slippers, 34 eye bandages.

Per Parcel Post to Lieut. H. C. Clements, 101 Machine Gun Co., Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Egypt.—68 pairs socks.

Letters of Acknowlegement.

The following is an extract from a letter from Myra G. Gibson, General Manager Surgical Branch of Q. M. N. G., London:—I am writing to thank you for your magnificent gift to our organisation. I enclose official receipt. I assisted to unpack the cases and it gave me very great pleasure to sort out all the beautiful things which your kind workers have made for our soldiers. Will you be good enough to thank them all? What wonderful materials you get out there.

From 2nd Divison (R. P.) Comforts Fund, Dundridge, Murree, Punjab, India:—I am directed by General Bunbury and the Committee of the 2nd Division (Rawalpindi) Comforts Fund to ask you to thank the workers of "Our Little Bit Society" for their most generous gifts (60 pairs socks and 247 milk covers) to the troops on active service. The men will much appreciate the kind thought that has prompted the workers to send such useful things.—Yours truly, (Signed) B. E. Robertson, Hon. Sec.

From 53rd General Hospital, B.E.F., France:—Will you please convey to the members of your Society my gratitude for the very generous supply of pyjamas, bandages, and swabs which I have received from Mrs. de Fosblangen (?). I had the pleasure of inspecting the two cases yesterday, and it rejoiced my heart to see the supply of bandages! I was Matron of No. 2 London General Hospital and was selfish enough to ask Mrs. de Fosblangen to send me this gift. I have just started this 1,040 bed hospital now and of course many things are required for it, and at the present moment every bed is full, and we require an enormous amount. There was a large box of ginger, which will be much enjoyed also. I am most grateful for everything sent.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) M. S. Riddell, Matron.

From 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.:—The two cases of most excellent cloths and bandages which your Society despatched in March last reached me only yesterday. Please convey my heartiest thanks to all your workers for their very valuable gifts. The Matrons at the various hospitals tell me the roller bandages are the best they get from anywhere, and the eye bandages are greatly appreciated at No. 2 London General Hospital, Chelsea, where there are general wards set apart for eye cases. I have visited patients there very often, as they are taken first to Chelsea to be got into sufficiently good health before being passed on to St. Dunstan's for training. The blinded men I mentioned in last report were all at Chelsea—when I first knew them—Pte. Miller, Corpl. Moss, Riflemen Heeley and Gunner Price. I sent six copies of the report to Lady May and hope you had one, but I enclose another now. I am posting parcels of roller bandages and cup covers to Capt. Thornton, R.A.M.C., now in Egypt. He wrote to beg for some, and bales are so long in transit. I have sent off a bale of pyjamas and bandages to Malta to-day; one goes to Alexandria to morrow, and on Monday two to France. The tea I am sending for a treat to the Sisters and Nurses Hospital in Rouen and keeping the ginger till nearer Xmas. The caps will be charming for cases on stretchers. Again thanking you heartily.— Yours sincerely, (Signed) H. K. F. Eden.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

An Attractive Programme.

The programme for the fifth Gymkhana meeting, to be held on October 27, is as follows:—

Five Furlongs Race, Handicap.—For China Ponies that have run in any Race at the last Four Gymkhanas. Winners at Gymkhanas of any Flat Races this season, other than Polo Scurries and Ladies' Nomination Races, barred. Entrance fee $5. 1st Prize: $150. 2nd Prize: $75. 3rd Prize: $40.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value $200. Distance—One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights 16 st. 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5 lb.

Distance Handicap: about Half a Mile.—For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting barred. Catch weights 155 lb. Pegs will be placed on outside edge of course, and chalk lines marking the position of each pony according to the handicap (in yards) conceded. The race will be started by sounding a gong, and each rider must keep his pony behind the line assigned to him until the signal is given. Any rider whose pony is then over the line, or moving forward faster than a walk, must return and start again or be disqualified. Mafoos may assist by holding ponies if desired. Entrance Fee $3. 1st Prize: $75 2nd Prize: $50. 3rd Prize: $30.

Ladies' Nomination: Royal Academy Stakes.—Blackboards will be placed on the course bearing distinctive numbers. Ladies will be supplied with numbered envelopes, and will take up positions opposite the boards bearing the same numbers. Mafoos will be stationed near the ladies, to hold ponies. Gentlemen will go to an indicated starting point about 300 yards away. On a given signal the gentlemen will gallop to their mafoos and dismount. At the same time the ladies will open the envelopes and draw the objects named therein. Gentlemen will write down the names of the objects drawn by their lady partners, and run with same to the Judge who will note the order in which each arrives. Prizes presented by the Club to Ladies whose partners arrive first with correct names of the objects drawn on their particular boards. Post Entries will be accepted for this event. Entrance free.

Judgement of Pace Competition.—Competitors will start at the half mile post, and will endeavour to ride to the winning post in a time which will be posted up at the Judges' box. The gong will be struck ten seconds before time is up, and again on time. The winner will be the competitor nearest to the winning post when the going is struck the second time. Waiting at the winning post is not allowed, nor may a competitor once past pull up and return. No watches to be carried. Colours must be worn and number cloths carried by the ponies. Entrance Free. 1st Prize $20: 2nd Prize $15; 3rd Prize $10.

Class Handicap: B Class: Once Round.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee $5. 1st Prize: $150. 2nd Prize: $75. 3rd Prize: $40.

Class Handicap: A Class: One and a Quarter Mile Race.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee $5. 1st Prize: $150. 2nd Prize: $75. 3rd Prize: $40.

Entries for all events close to to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on Wednesday, October 17.

DRESS IN PARIS.

Materials and Styles.

There is to be a regulation length of material for all cloth dresses this season: not quite five yards; so that the short, tight skirt is inevitable. The rule has been made to encourage economy in all materials which have to be imported or use up wool in home manufactures. But skirts need not be unbecomingly tight, especially as almost all cloth costumes are helped out with some other material, chiefly some silken tissue which allows for fullness.

In day dresses, coats, and skirts there is a general movement towards slim straight lines, but in most cases the wearer of a skirt can move freely. Some tailored skirts are very short, but the best avoid exaggeration. Short slim skirts which may be popular have some sort of drapery either at the sides or in front in the form of an apron to the knees or a tunic which does not go all round. Buttons may be used a great deal for trimming; a long straight coat of white and black check may have a long line of big pearl or bone buttons down the back, or a black or dark blue dress in some fine material may be trimmed with a long closely set row of buttons and imitation button-holes in soutache down the front and up the back, carried out in blue and white or black and white, to match the dress. Some coats show almost a waist line; they are all long and without any fullness in the basques. The collars are soft and pliable, but do not wholly envelop the chin. They close up and are warm-looking and comfortable, but the collar does not dominate the cost.

Velvet in black and grey and other dark shades is worn a good deal, and the many sorts of dark materials in soft cloths which go by different names each season, though they have changed little since they were known as ratine. They have appeared as velontine, duvetyn, and under several other names, but the materials have changed less than the names. Made up with satin, or with velvet or with fur, they are in favour for general wear. Cheviots, serge, and jersey are also worn, although jersey is not what it was, and woollen jersey is not likely to be used much. The little dress worn under a long coat is made in all sorts of materials, including those mentioned, satin, crepe georgette, mousseline de soie, a very soft floating silk, and in most cases a combination of two of these. Much crepon de soie, mousseline de soie, tulle, and such like veilings are used on little dresses, as well as on dinner dresses and teagowns, for chiffon is a precious product, as it lightens a heavy material and saves a handsome one from looking pompous.

Another revival is the round decollete of early Victorian days for full evening dress, with a slim and long skirt falling below the ankles, and some chiffon draperies over it. One sort recalls the old sheath gown, and another the short dress with the long train in tulle or mousseline, shaped after the Watteau model. It suggested grace and volume to a silhouette that might have looked too slim. The slim, longer evening dress with floating draperies, low decollete, no sleeves beyond a strap, swathed bodice and a sash tied low behind, is graceful when there is no exaggeration, and so are the crossover bodices ending in a sash knotted low behind for simple dinner frocks or elaborate afternoon dresses. A crossover waistcoat of soft ivory satin in a black velvet dress, slipped through to tie in a broad sash behind, looks well. A hint of a roll collar at the back of the head carries the note of white satin near the face, and a few old paste buttons trimming the cross over in front add to the distinction.

Waists are negligible in modern dress, and are often only indicated vaguely with a line of narrow ribbon about half an inch wide, tied in a bow with rather long ends. Another waist-belt is the sash which begins high either at the side or in front and at once droops away until it is caught up into a knot either at the side or the back halfway down the skirt. Such a sash is often lined—a white sash lined with black, or a black with white. Sleeves are both long and short, but long for preference, and they show many dainty arrangements round the wrist; sometimes full and flowing sometimes clinging and gathered. —*Times*.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale. Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate) N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
		feet	feet	feet	feet			
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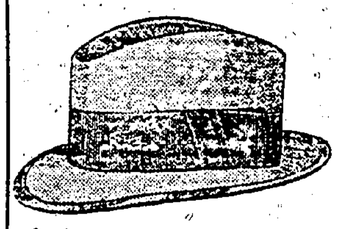

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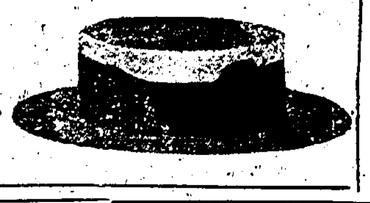

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917. Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.....	§Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130	SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara	T. 12,500	MON., 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Katori Maru Capt. Kon	T. 21,000	SATUR., 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000	WED., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe	§Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500	SATUR., 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	§Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500	SATUR., 20th Oct., at noon.

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NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 28, 1918.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	.....13th Oct. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	.....14th Oct. at d'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE...	Hupeh	.....14th Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Sunning	.....16th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	.....18th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	.....20th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports, Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong October 13, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilatjap ...		15th Oct.	20th Oct.	Kobe

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 1574. York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	TUES.,	16th Oct., at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI.,	19th Oct., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Oct.	at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei ...	Chipshing	Sun., 14th Oct.	at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 17th Oct.	at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 20th Oct.	at noon.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sat., 20th Oct.	at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 20th Oct.	at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Pakhoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Shipping.

Thirty-nine merchantmen, aggregating 162,931 tons, were launched at various shipbuilding yards in Japan during the last eight months ending August 31, and nine merchantmen, representing a combined tonnage of 45,116, were launched in September. Owing to the unusual prosperity in the shipbuilding industry in Japan the Government has abolished the system of granting shipbuilding bounty for merchantmen which have been ordered by foreign countries since early this summer. Eight merchantmen, with an aggregate tonnage of 43,000, which have been built at various dockyards have not been granted bounties on account of the new shipbuilding bounty regulations. All these ships have been sold to Britain.

Dutch Tonnage Troubles.

Serious complaints, says the "Journal of Commerce," are reaching the Dutch Government from the commercial communities in the Dutch Indies about the position there, which has arisen owing to the requisitioning by the home authorities of tonnage which is ordinarily employed in transporting colonial produce to Europe. The cargo space thus taken off its regular route is of course required for the purpose of carrying foodstuffs, principally grain, for account of the Dutch Government, whose natural duty it is to see that the country is in no danger of starvation, but at the same time this acts to the detriment of the colonial trade, and one result is that hundreds of thousands of tons of colonial produce are accumulating on the quays at Batavia and other Dutch Indian ports awaiting the opportunity for shipment. The situation has recently been rendered even more acute by the requisitioning of two more steamers, the Djember and Ophir, belonging to the Rotterdam Lloyd. Low serious the shortage of cargo space really is can be seen from the following figures, which are given by the "Handelsblad." The transport of colonial produce from the Dutch East Indies to Europe and America is carried on chiefly by the steamers of four companies the Nederland, Oceaan, Rotterdam Lloyd, and Holland-America Lines, which in 1916 supplied for the purpose 124 ships with a total capacity of 416,960 lasts (1 last equals 100 cubic feet). For this year it is estimated that the companies in question will be able to place at the disposal of the colonial trade only 45 ships, representing 173 400 lasts. If this year's exports from the Dutch Indies are only equal to those of 1916, this will mean a shortage of 89 ships and 244,500 lasts. It is true, the "Handelsblad" points out that since the beginning of the present year the mail steamers of the Java-San Francisco service have also carried a certain quanity of the colonial produce which used to be shipped to Europe and New York, but the space available in these ships for cargo carrying is out of all proportion to the quantity of cargo for which no space can be found, and even so, it is being still further reduced by the requisitioning of the Ophir. The steamers Borneo, Bali, Java, and Batjan, belonging to the Nederland Steamship Company, are carrying grain for account of the Dutch Government, while the same company's steamers Beroe, Banka Riouw, and Kankean are fetching rice also on Government account, from British India. Besides these, the Malang, Besoeki, and Djelves (Rotterdam Lloyd) are fetching grain, and the Samarinda is on requisition for rice. In estimating the amount of cargo space that will be available for shipments of colonial produce, it is presumed that these two companies will not be called upon to place any more of their vessels at the disposal of the Government as to which, however, there is no certainty. It is only by retaining full possession of all the rest of their ships that it will be possible for the two companies to ships in 1917 the same quantity of colonial cargo as in 1916.

Remarkable War Cures.

Veritable miracles are being performed with returned Canadian soldiers suffering from paralytic disabilities, under the direction of Professor Edward A. Bott, of the psychological department of the University of Toronto, whose treatment is based on psychology and suggestion. Marvellous cures have been wrought in some cases where soldiers had lost their speech, been partially blinded, had their memories impaired, or been unable to concentrate their attention.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST BRITISH ATTACK.

Satisfactory Progress Reported.

London, October 11.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked at 5.25 this morning on a front of six miles, north-east of Ypres. We are progressing satisfactorily. Heavy rain has fallen all night.

Series of German Attempts Fail.

London, October 12.

A French communique says:—The night was marked by great mutual artillery activity and a series of German attempts on various parts of the line, including west of Cerny, west of Maisons-de-Champagne, and in the regions of Souain and Auberive, all of which failed. The artillery duel continues to the right of the region of Bezonvaux and on the right of the Meuse.

AMERICA'S NEW ARMY.

London, October 12.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, has stated that the number of men in the new National Army actually in training or under orders aggregates 431,180. Clothing, etc., is ready as required.

COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR CANADA.

London, October 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that Sir Robert Borden authorises the statement that the formation of a coalition government is assured. It is expected to consist of Liberals and Conservatives equally.

IMPORTANT MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, October 12.

The War Office announces that Major General Sir William Salmond has been appointed Director General of Military Aeronautics, in succession to Major General Sir David Henderson, who is undertaking special work.

ALLIES' MORE STRINGENT POLICY.

Tightening the Rope on Germany.

London, October 11.

Dutch newspapers appear to accept fairly philosophically the stoppage of commercial telegrams which is the new form of pressure exercised by the Allies. The stoppage applies to all commercial cables between Allied countries and Holland. Dutch business men are much perturbed and are likely to urge the Government to comply with the British demands.

Now that the whole world is becoming increasingly concerned in the war, directly or indirectly, the Allies are no longer hesitating to adopt stringent measures for the furtherance of their policy of shortening the war by hurting the enemy to the utmost, utilising for themselves all reasonable methods, even though neutrals are temporarily inconvenienced. The extreme tightening of the blockade, the commandeering of foreign ships, the stopping of telegrams and bunkering facilities are symptoms of this policy.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

Why Mr. N. Chamberlain Resigned.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the *Observer* writes:—

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has officially resigned from the Ministry, but the National Service Department goes on. The latter fact must be accounted to Mr. Chamberlain for success in organisation, as far as it goes. The National Service Department has not been the failure flippant critics have made out, or other Departments would not have been so keen to capture part of its organisation and the Department itself would not have been continued. What failure there is has been in the co-ordinating of its activities with those of other Departments into whose domains those activities extended.

It would be too much to say, however, that Mr. Neville Chamberlain resigned because he could not accomplish all that he set out to do; for he had never been given the chance to carry out a consistent programme in any department of his work. From the beginning he has been the sport of expediency, as interpreted and applied by other members of the Ministry. He had a definite policy of his own in regard to the root principle of the National Service idea, as well as to its chief development [illegible] [illegible] labour, [illegible] agriculturists, and [illegible] [illegible] direction was he able to [illegible] ideas to fruition, [illegible] policy dictated by causes external to his Department. Being loyal to his colleagues in the Ministry, he has accepted these checks and disappointments without public protest; and, being a proud man, he has disdained to defend himself from attacks upon his Department and his real or supposed policy based upon circumstances over which he had no control.

Mr. Chamberlain has not quarrelled with the Government about recruiting. On the contrary, he probably would have been able to accommodate the requirements of the War Office in this respect, and to produce a combination scheme providing for the raising of men from essential industries, and of substituting others of a lower physical standard from the National Service "pool" of labour. What really determined his resignation was the way in which he and the Department were dealt with in the matter of military labour released for work on the land. It is a story too complicated to go into now. It is sufficient to say that after the Government had assented in May to a scheme arranged between the Departments of War, Agriculture, and National Service, whereby the National Service Department was to control this labour, the War Office in July declined to recognise it, and substituted the Board of Agriculture as the authority to carry out the allocation of this class of labour, and the Government endorsed the change of policy. Mr. Hedley Le Bas(?) [illegible] the Director of the [illegible] Section and all the [illegible] officials of that [illegible], and Mr. Chamberlain followed [illegible]

YARN MARKET.

A Brighter Outlook Reported.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, in their report dated October 13, state:—

It is now more than two months since we ceased issuing our fortnightly circulars, the last being dated 3rd August. On that occasion we reported that the dealers, having entered into heavy commitments at topmost prices, were anxiously watching the negotiations then in progress between the Bombay exporters and shipowners for tonnage. Soon after, it became known that definite arrangements had been made for the movement of stocks awaiting shipment. At the same time, the raw material suddenly assumed a retrograde movement, while silver began soaring upwards. All these factors at once told their tale upon our market, and prices commenced tumbling down at an alarming speed. Under these circumstances, we deemed it advisable in the interests of the trade to discontinue our reports for the time being.

In the past fortnight, matters appear to be happily adjusting themselves, and we are glad to resume our issue under improved market conditions. The advance of silver being arrested, and the rapid rise of the raw material have both produced a more optimistic feeling, thus affording the native dealers a much needed opportunity of working off some of their former purchases.

It must be said to the credit of the foreign importers that, in order to avert a catastrophe, such as that which overtook our market some ten years ago, they refrained for a period of two months from effecting new sales, thus rendering material assistance to the dealers and enabling them to clear off portions of their outstanding contracts.

Total Sales 2,000 bales: Unsold Stock 15,000 bales. Bargain in chinese hand 20,000 bales.

Shanghai.—This market was reported active in the early part of the fortnight, but later advices indicate a more quiet tone.

Japanese Yarns.—The following are latest quotations:—400 bales Nagasaki No. 20s at \$207/220; 3 Horses No. 16s at \$200; 3 Horses No. 20s at \$220; 2,000 bales Yellow Joss No. 20s at \$195/210; Setsu No. 10s at \$168; Setsu No. 20s at \$225; Blue Fish No. 20s at \$220.

Raw Cotton.—No Stocks. Quotation:—Bengal at \$45 to \$58. Chinese at \$47 to \$75 per picul.

ROBBERS NEAR WAICHOW.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

A new arrival from Waichow states that there is a great number of robbers settling down in the Po Tam channel, around Tung Koon District. Vessels that pass through this channel are about 60 in number every day. Those that pass this channel to Waichow are required to pay \$5.00 while others to Shek Lung and Canton are to pay \$2.00 to the robbers on each of the trips. After the money has been handed over a pass in the form of a small triangular banner will be given by the robbers. Four boats, towed by steamers running between Canton and Waichow, are asked by the robbers to pay \$1,000 each month and four [illegible] \$2,000 each month. The [illegible] and soldiers of that [illegible] [illegible]

AUSTRIAN KAISER IN SORE STRAITS.

His Father's Coffin "Exploit" Recalled.

Zurich, Aug. 6.—The news telegraphed from Vienna that the Austrian Socialist leader Pernerstorfer has been twice summoned to Court to have private audience of the Emperor Charles recalls the affair in which Pernerstorfer was nearly murdered by the Emperor's father, the late Archduke Otto.

The affair happened in 1895, and was the sequel to one of the most disgraceful of the many scandals with which the Austrian Emperor's father, the late Archduke Otto, was connected. The story is well known. Riding one day in the country, Archduke Otto met the funeral procession of a poor peasant, whose relatives and friends were following his body to the grave. Archduke Otto, who was accompanied by several officers, compelled the bearers to put down the coffin in the centre of the road, in order that he might have the pleasure of jumping over it on his horse. This he did several times, backwards and forwards, whilst the mourners looked on indignant and helpless. Archduke Otto and his friends then continued their ride.

Herr Pernerstorfer, who at that time was the only Socialist member of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies, brought the scandal to light in Parliament, and denounced Archduke Otto from the rostrum of the Chamber as a blackguard. His courageous attack on one of the most prominent members of the Imperial family caused a tremendous sensation.

The next day Pernerstorfer was found in his flat lying on the floor nearly dead. His servant had been decoyed out of the house and during her absence one or more unknown persons had got into the flat and beaten Pernerstorfer to the point of death. When the servant came back she found the Socialist deputy lying in a pool of blood, and for many weeks afterwards he lay helpless as a result of the brutal assault.

Police investigations were made, but they were speedily terminated, because it was found that Archduke Otto had been the perpetrator of the outrage. It was also discovered that the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, although he had taken no part in the coffin incident, nevertheless resented the public attack on an Imperial Archduke so keenly that he aided and abetted his brother in the assault on Pernerstorfer.

It is one of the curious ironies of fate that Archduke Otto's son should now be appealing to Pernersorfer to stand by the Imperial family and help him in safeguarding his throne.—Wireless Press.

HEROIC SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

Taught in Rheims Cellar During Bombardment.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Mlle. Fourcaux, the heroic schoolmistress of Rheims, who continued to teach her young charges in a cellar during the bombardment of the city, which still suffers more or less intensely from German shells, was warmly applauded to-day by her fellow teachers at a congress in Paris of friendly societies connected with the scholastic profession. A moving reference was made to the large number of schoolmasters who "have fallen gloriously on the field of honour in defence of the country."

Women workers have readily found employment in France during the war in many departments formerly reserved to men. Their activity now extends to the Hotel de Ville and other municipal offices controlled by M. Delanney, Prefect of the Seine, who has given clerical posts to 2,000 wives or daughters of soldiers.

Many of these, who have now become widows or orphans, would have been unable to subsist on their meagre pensions. In the city service their earnings average six francs daily, and to this is added a further one franc 50 centimes daily to meet the increased cost of living. The women have given such complete satisfaction that their employment will be permanent even after the war, and thus their independence is assured.

"OUR DAY"

Splendid Result At Chinese Theatrical Performances.

We have received the following communication from the Hon. Mr. Lau Shu-pak, Chairman, and Mr. Ho Fook, Vice-Chairman, of the Chinese Working Committee:—

The series of Chinese theatrical performances, recently inaugurated in aid of the Our Day Fund, having now been concluded, we desire, through your kindness in allowing us the necessary space in your valuable paper, to record our thanks for the valuable assistance which we received and which alone rendered the success of our undertaking possible:—

To the following ladies and gentlemen for taking boxes at the Theatre at prices set opposite to their names:—Mr. Chun Kang U, 2 Boxes, $800; Mr. Chun Tung, 1 Box, $400; Mr. Liang Shih Yi, 1 Box, $400; Mr. Yung Tsz Ming, 1 Box, $400; Lady Ho Tung, $400; Messrs Lau Chu Pak & Sons, 1 Box, $300; Mr. Chan Tung Sang, 1 Box, $300; Mr. H. M. H. Nemazee, 1 Box, $300; Mr. Lo Shun Wan, 1 Box, $300; Mr. Choy Wai Foo & Mr. Look Pong Shan, 1 Box, $300; Mr. Yeung Sai Ngam, 1 Box, $300; Mrs Ho Fook, 2 Boxes, $300; Mr. Chan Kai Ming, 2 Boxes, $300;

Mr. R. Hancock & Mr. E. M. Raymond, 1 Box, $150; Mr. Ho Kom Tong, 1 Box, $150; Mr. G. C. Moxon, 1 Box, $150; Mr. Tong Lai Chuen, 1 Box, $150; Mr. Li Po Kwai, 1 Box, $150; Mr. Lau U Fong, 1 Box, 150; Mr. Kan Yuk Kai, 1 Box, $150; Mr. Wong Kam Fook, 1 Box, $150; Mr. Chan Shek Shan, 1 Box, 150; Mr. Pun Sui Cho, 1 Box, $150; Mr. U King Su, 1 Box, $100; Mr. Wong Lan Seng, 1 Box, $100; Messrs Kwong Sang Hong, 1 Box, $100; Mr. Chan Pik Chuen, 1 Box, $100; Dr. Ma Luk, 1 Box, $100; Mr. E. Ellis, 1 Box; $100; Mrs. Chan Ho Sze, 1 Box, $100; Mr. Chan Cheuk Hing, 1 Box, $100.

To Mr. Ho Ngok Lau, the proprietor of the Theatrical Company for reducing $450 from the amount payable for the engagement of such Company.

To Mr. Yuen Hang Kiu, the Proprietor of the Theatre for allocating $150 towards the Fund out of the rent received by him for the use of the Theatre.

To the Hongkong Electric Co., Ld. for providing electric current free.

To Yiu Wa for providing extra electrical fittings free.

To To Yuen Restaurant for supplying light refreshment and handing over the proceeds ($308.40) to the Fund, and to the proprietor of the "Happy Retreat" for contributing $300 to the general fund.

To the Exile Garage for supplying motor cars for conveying passengers from the Theatre at fixed charges per head and for handing such charges ($248) to the Fund.

To the following Chinese newspapers for free advertisements:—Kung Wo Po, Tsun Wan Po, Kung Yik Po, Kwok Sze Po, Chung Ngoi Po and Tai Kwong Po.

To Sze Hop for lending materials for scaffolding.

To Ng Cheong, Yung Hop, Yuen Wo, and Tai Hop for erecting decorative bamboo stands and scaffolding.

To Shing Fook Kee for scrolls and paper decorations.

To Wing Chun Yuen, Fat Hing Yuen, Tsui Lam Yuen and San Sui Hing for lending flowers for decoration.

To Man Yiu Wing and Hung On for lending chairs.

To Sincere Co., The Sun Co. and Wing On Co. for supplying numerous pieces of silk for decoration.

To the members of the Chinese Section of the Hongkong Police Reserve and the District Watchmen for maintaining order and discipline throughout the series of performances.

To Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Li Po Kwai as Hon. Treasurers and Mr. [illegible] as Hon. Secretary for carrying out their [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] to thank the [illegible] men who as members of the [illegible]

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—19th Sunday after Trinity, 14th October, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Hymns: 208, 261, 320, 558 and 551. Service: Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Alcock. Psalms: Robinson, Robinson. Te Deum: Smart. Pye. Smart (21st Morning.) Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 207, 255. God Save the King. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Smart, Purcell, Felton, Woodward. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 266, 273, 23. N.B.—Psalm 73 verses 1, 2, 11, 12, 21, 27, in unison. Psalm 74 verses 1, 11, 13, 19, 23, G.P. in unison. Hymn 23 verses 1, 3, 6, in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services October 14, Morning 11. Evening 6. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai. — Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 13d. 12h. 15m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased considerably over N. China, and slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone has again increased in intensity, and an area of relatively low pressure is still indicated over the S. China Sea.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 77.65 inches against an average of 78.80 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & N.E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 12, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.94	30.01	29.96
Temperature	80	75	83
Humidity	64	64	49
Wind Direction	S.E.	N.	N.N.W.
" Force	3	3	2
Weather	b	c	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 12th 84
Lowest " " " 13th 74

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 13, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Committee generously subscribed $50 each. The sum thus subscribed, amounting as it did, to $12,2000, was one of the chief factors contributing to the success of the undertaking.

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged	$4,765
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.	100
Mr. A. Abdoolrahim	25
Mr. C. J. Pirie	20
Very Rev. Bishop Pozzoni	20
Mr. P. K. Kwok	15
Mr. B. Hooks	10
[illegible] Milne	10
	$4,[illegible]

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:—

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:—

York Building. Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.
s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:— Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer .... $ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single $3, Return $5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), [illegible]

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Newchwang	Singan	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	14, Oct.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	14, Oct.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	16 Oct.
Swatow and Singapore	Hupeh	B. & S.	16, Oct.
Shanghai	Wosang	B. & S.	17, Oct.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	18, Oct.
Kobe	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	20, Oct.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	20, Oct.
Kobe	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	20, Oct.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	20, Oct.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	20, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	22, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	27, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G E
Aitken S
Anderson Miss A G
Appleton Mr & Mrs J W
Birbeck R J
Birrell J D
Baxter Mr & Mrs H A
Browell W G
Behlios Mrs E R
Branch Capt & Mrs B
Bitting S T
Bating J H
Bouet Mr & Mrs A L
Bottema Capt R
Bain H Murray
Bell C D J
Buss Mr & Mrs O S
Bleecker Mrs H
Courtney J D
Courtney M
Cleve J T van
Carpmael Mr & Mrs
Coleborn Mrs T
Clarke Miss M
Cole Mrs S Plunkett
Davenport W B
Dupire Louis
Falk C W
Fountaine G H La
Gale J F
Goulbourn V
Ganjoin M
Grile Mrs
Gravenhorst C
Hewitt D S
Hall Capt T P
Hodgins Mrs A E
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A
Hooper A Shelton
Harper G
Hamilton J S
Hodgson Mr & Mrs Paul
Joseph E M
Journel M Rede
Jackson Mrs F M
Keyt Dr F T
Knippers Mr & Mrs H A C
Kirkness S
Kuhn Capt
Little C
Longinotto Leo
Ludin G
Longfield S
Lavallee G Guidon
Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Leiria Mr & Mrs J J
Lann O
Lawton Mr & Mrs R W
Longland Capt H P
Meines H Van
Merecki J
Maslin H E
Markey H
McNeill A
Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Nicolson J S
Macdonald Major D
Mirovitch A
Olsen O
O'Leary J L
Parker Mr & Mrs P W
Pratt W G
Pow W S
Pisatro M
Beay Miss F
Bay E H
Roxburgh R R
Spiers A W P
Slade Mrs A
Star A W Van der
Smith W K
Templeton C P
Thompson F G
Tobin R J
Vygeborn J F
Wood G G
Waterfall Mr & Mrs H W
Walden Mrs G N
Zantz O

PEAK HOTEL.

Bruinseman Mrs
Blair D K
Bookwalter Miss
Briand Mrs
Bennett Mr & Mrs
Cary Mr & Mrs F W
Compton A
Cooper Miss
Correa Mrs
Correa Misses
Carleton Mr & Mrs A B
Davies Sir W Rees
David A
Dulmage Miss
Dubois Mr & Mrs
Davies Mr & Mrs F W
Ellis S H
Evans F W S
Fuller Danman
Fulton Mrs
Gauthorn Mrs
Gaudiet Mrs
Griffith G H G
Gibson Dr
Greene Mrs
Hobson Mrs
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Hooker Dr & Mrs A W
Johnson F B
Kadoorie Sir Ellis
Kring T
Lembolet Mr & Mrs
Landry Mrs
Langrill Miss
Meneses Miss
MacEwan Miss
Machie Mr & Mrs E O
MacIntyre Mr & Mrs Neil
Myers Miss
Messer Hon McI
Macaulay Capt & Mrs
Matnos Mr & Mrs Viera de
Nascimento Dr M
Nightingale Mr & Mrs G F
Oliveira Mrs
Oldt Mr & Mrs F
Perkins T L
Potts Miss
Perrin Mrs
Roberts Mr & Mrs W E
Reed Comdr
Stubbs Miss
Souza Mrs
Smith S R
Skinner Miss
Staple Smith Mrs
Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs A
Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs V
Tope S G
Trafford W P C
Ventris Major Gen
Ventris Miss
Ward Lt Col M P
Wetton G E
Young Col R E

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R
Anderson J R Flynn
Bannerman G
Budge W
Beggy W J
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S
Costello G E
Carson C W
Clark D
Fetterley K M
Finlayson Mr & Mrs
Fisher F H
Hammes Mr & Mrs
Hanssen L
Hartley A G
Hawker A S
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm
James B
Joseph J
Janssen
Laren D
Liddell Mrs
Morley W
McAlpin Mr & Mrs
Macdonald A D
Manners Mr & Mrs
McGee Mrs
Miller J O
Nathans Mrs
Passmore Mrs W C
Parsons Mr & Mrs
Pearman H
Pirie Mrs C
Pritchard Mrs
Richardson Mr & Mrs C E
Routh W M
Sim J
Sleigh E M
Stewart Mrs
Siefert Mr & Mrs
Smith J R
Shaw Mr & Mrs J R
Saylor Mrs
Thomas J R
Underwood Mr & Mrs
Yule A C

KINGSCLERE HOTEL.

Congdon J H
Dillon Capt & Mrs F M
Dumbarton G
Duclos Mrs Gordon
Filkins Miss D
Forbes A
Haskett G H
Johnson Mr & Mrs R H
Keating Dr Thomas F
Logan Mr & Mrs W
Maddocks Mr & Mrs Joseph
Pelham Lt Col & Mrs J Thursby
Powell Comd & Mrs A D S
Rolfs Capt P H
Sachse Mrs G A
Scott Holman
Shively Dr & Mrs J C
Stevens Lt & Mrs M W
Sanger R
Tod Mr & Mrs Peter
Turnbull Mr & Mrs T G
White S P
Wolfers Mr & Mrs M

CARLTON HOTEL.

Anderson Capt W
Abbott Mr & Mrs W
Andrews F J
Bregg Mr & Mrs H R
Bostock Mr & Mrs
Caniva F di
Cheah Dr T E
Cross N Y
Cox Mrs C
Fenwick H S
Henry Mrs S
Johnston J
Kilbie Mr & Mrs
Legge Capt & Mrs W G
Lovegrove F
Meek Thomas
Murrell O
Mehta Dr M S
Ohara Mrs F
Philp G
Rowlands Mrs Bowen
Seybt C E
Stephens Mr & Mrs
Simpson J
Strachan Mr & Mrs F
Thom W
Watkins H
Willard Rev & Mrs

GRAND HOTEL.

Anderson O
Bishop Mr & Mrs F P
Bauman A
Cook T
Duffeld H C
Eager Mrs C.B
Everingham C T
Fisher F H
Hind Mr & Mrs A
Knott J
King C
Knight Mr & Mrs
Kennett W C
McDonald J A
Mayes W C
Philippine A F
Pearne Mrs S A
Pearse Dr W W
Sherbinning A
Shirley F
Shirley Miss W
Sewingdon J S
Ware H W
Wilkinson J E
Wood G G

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on October 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
Tytam	19ft. 9in. Below overflow	5ft. 11in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	10ft. 11in. Below overflow	22ft. 3in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	4ft. 6in. Above overflow	Level with overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	10ft. 4in. Below overflow
Wong-nei-chong	13ft. 10in. Below overflow	28ft. 1in. Below overflow
Pokfulum	0ft. 1in. Below overflow	9ft. 3in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Tytam	241.18	340.48
Tytam Byewash	9.03	4.17
Tytam Intermediate	[illegible]	295.90
Tytam Tuk	197.68	970.32
Wong-nei-chong	14.84	3.01
Pokfulum	65.82	45.46
Total	738.95	1,659.34

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September, 1917.

	1916	1917	
Consumption	196.01	185.20	M. gallons
Estimated population	267,319	269,419	
Consumption per head per day	24.5	22.9	gallons

Constant supply in all district during September in both years 1916 and 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	Level with overflow	Level with overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	352.30	234.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of September, 1917.

	1916	1917	
Consumption	20.00	20.09	M. gallons
Estimated population	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Consumption per head per day	[illegible]	[illegible]	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, [illegible]
Public Works Department.

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES, BOILERS

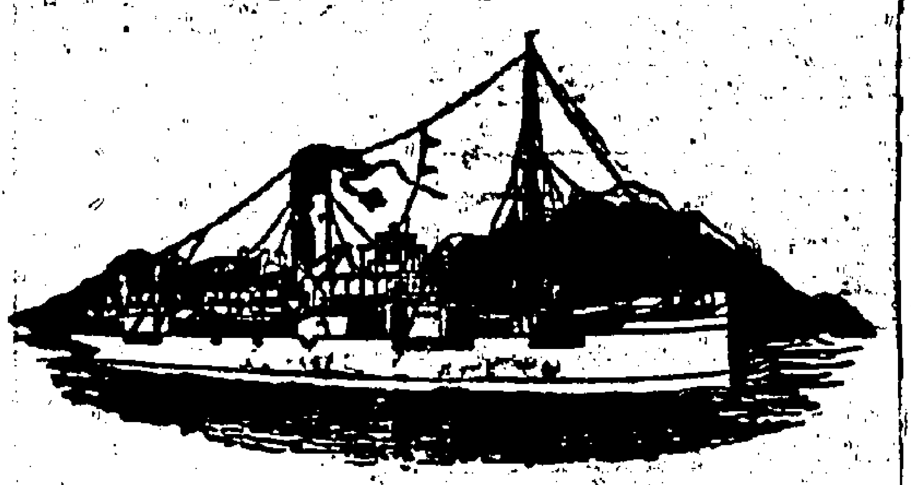
Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors, Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.
787' X 88' X 34'—6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 5,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES
Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OYUBAR Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

K. KATO,
Manager,

Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street,

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"REMBRANDT,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 17th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 20th October, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

Hongkong 10th October, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Re THE KAI CHEONG Firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF HONGKONG.

AT the request of the partners of the above named Firms, the CREDITORS of THE KAI CHEONG firm, THE WO YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and THE HOP YICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY, whose Claims have not yet been filed, are required to send in particulars of their Claims in Writing on or before the 17th day of October, 1917, to the Undersigned, MR. C. A. DA ROZA, of No. 7, Queen's Road Central, only for the purpose of verification by the Partners of the said firms.

This Notice is given solely to ascertain the true liabilities of the said Firms.

C. A. DA ROZA,
Receiver and Manager.

Hongkong, dated the 11th day of October, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Babcock Adolph c/o Statesbank (2), from Chicago.
Chunsing, from Sandakan.
Hale, from Shanghai.
Hildreth, from Saigon.
Hindly Co., 32 Cunard, from San Francisco.
Hockhing, from Manila.
Horuyashi Watanale, from Thursday Island.
Kingleeyuan, from Shanghai.
Lambert A., from Oakland.
Laiszchea Poonkaw, from Penang.
Lochuenkay, from Vancouver.
Phuchan, from Hue.
Pancracio Chico Hongkong Hotel, from Macao.
Santos Sanches Catalino c/o Nikko Maru (2), from Manila.
Shane c/o B. & S., from Liverpool.
Sinyathye, from Singapore.
White Hedley, from Bangkok.
Wingshun, from Penang.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Tuckchong, from Kobe.
Silva, Korea Maru, from Shanghai.
Shanfathing, Wingsun Street, from Shanghai.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Oct. 12, 1917.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department Store in the East.

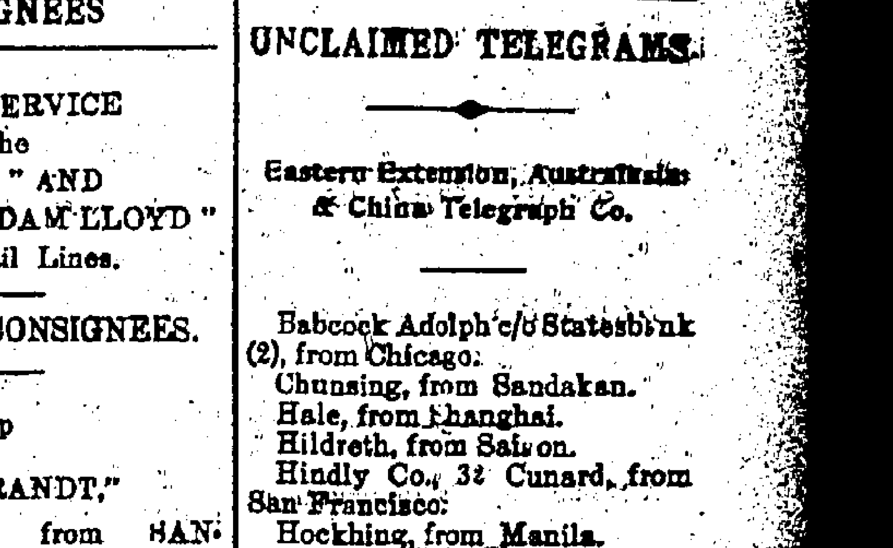
Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor.

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. [illegible]



OUR DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WILL PRESENT

FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY $20.00

WORTH OF GOODS

FOR CASH ONLY

PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE

(SHIP CHANDLERY DEPT. EXCEPTED).

TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED

FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 16.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

A Home Paper's Observations.

The annual meeting of the China Association used to be a somewhat perfunctory performance, limited very largely to the election of officers and other necessary business. The interesting speeches on affairs in China and the work of the Association there were reserved for the annual dinner. Owing to the war, however, that very popular function has been abandoned for the last few years, but we have been partially compensated for that loss by the full and admirable statement made at the recent annual meetings by the Chairman, Mr. F. Anderson, which have enabled the members of the Association and, through the Press, all interested in the China trade, to learn a great deal more about the progress of British interests in that country than was conveyed in the reports. Incidentally we are glad to learn that Mr Anderson has consented to retain the chairmanship for at least another year, and the meeting readily assented to the necessary change in the rule to legalise his position. There is an obvious advantage in the arrangement, since Mr. Anderson holds in his hands all the threads of the work of the Association, while there are many subjects concerning which negotiations are not yet concluded. In his interesting speech moving the adoption of the report, he touched on many matters of great moment to all concerned with the progress of Anglo-Chinese trade. As an "old China hand" he did not dogmatise on the political situation in that country, but he had little trouble in showing that the true interests of the Chinese Republic were bound up with the Allied cause. He hinted at what a triumphant Germany would mean for China, and remarked that the Chinese would make a pretty shrewd guess as to the kind of compensation which Germany would demand from China for "daring to look askance at a German," for having the audacity to challenge the right of Germany to sink neutral shipping on the high seas at sight, for suspending diplomatic relations, and for seizing German ships. One would have thought, said Mr. Anderson, that with even the bare possibility of having to meet such a contingency all patriotic Chinese would have done everything in their power to suppress internal dissension and to organise the resources of their country in support of right in its struggle with wrong. We can only trust that this view will commend itself to Chinese statesmen and officials, but recent events do not encourage us to be too hopeful that such a sane policy will be followed.

Coming to more strictly commercial matters, it was natural that Mr. Anderson should have something to say regarding the currency question in China which still remains to be solved. Various proposals have been put forward, but owing to political stringency nothing definite has yet been attempted. Mr. Anderson observes that while we are accustomed to criticise Chinese currency, there is this to be said for China, that the basis of her standard, the tael or sycee, has never been tampered with; the standard has always been a certain weight of silver of recognised purity, and, notwithstanding all the theories of the West, China has never lost faith in silver as a standard. She has remained one of the few silver standard countries throughout the long years of depression caused by the demonetisation of silver in the West. While the Chairman of the China Association had nothing definite to suggest as to what shape currency reform in that country should take, he raised the very large topic as to whether it may not be advisable in conjunction with our Allies to re-establish silver as a world currency. His contention is that war has once more shown the value and importance of silver, and that the huge expenditure in connection therewith may make it impossible for the gold standard to be maintained throughout the West. It is an interesting suggestion, but raises many controversial points which we will not attempt to discuss on the present occasion. Mr. Anderson was on surer ground when he referred to the injustice which had been occasioned in connection with the prohibition of China tea. In this matter the Board of Trade have taken up what, on the face of it, seems to be a most arbitary and illogical attitude. The facts are simple. At the time when the prohibition was announced without any warning certain quantities of tea which had already been paid for by British firms in China were in course of shipment. On arrival in London the Board of Trade refused to allow any of it to be delivered, and it has all been impounded at the London Docks for over two months. Their reason for refusing to pass the tea is that it was not paid for by the consignees in England before the date of prohibition. They said that if the firms here had paid for the tea they would not have declined to allow it to be delivered. The result is that it cannot be sold on the market, and the capital invested in it is withdrawn from trade. As Mr. Anderson points out, it was clearly impossible for a firm in London to pay for tea in course of shipment in China before the issue of a proclamation, of which no notice was given. Therefore, the claim of the Board of Trade is equivalent to saying that they can at any moment hold up and temporarily confiscate capital invested in trade without giving any warning. It is to be hoped that in future a more reasonable view will be taken up by the authorities, and more consideration given to traders in such times of difficulty as prevail to-day. Finally, all connected with the China trade will be in agreement with what Mr. Anderson said as to trading with the enemy after the war. Most people are agreed that never again must the Germans be allowed to revert to the old positions which they had occupied in our trade at home and in the Far East before the war. Their methods in China have been fully exposed, and, in the words of Mr. Anderson, "if our people are wise they will never again help the Germans after the war to undermine our trade in China, which is now re-established on a sounder basis than it has been for many years, entirely owing to the absence of the so-called 'reliable' Germans."—*London and China Express.*

GERMANS' CURFEW PERMITS

Members of "Mischievous Club" Keep Late Hours.

From extracts taken from the minutes of the Polish Club it appeared, said Mr. Muskett, prosecuting two officials at Marylebone that the club was established for the purpose of throwing every obstacle in the way of the conscription or enlistment of friendly aliens.

The officials charged were Elex Dudic, proprietor and treasurer, and Anthony Gasiorowski, secretary, and they were summoned for allowing the club to be kept open in contravention of the Clubs Act of 1915. There was also a summons against the secretary for permitting the consumption of drink after 9 p.m. on a Sunday.

Mr. Muskett, for the Police Commissioner, said the club was a meeting place for German, Russian, and Austrian Poles, and was kept open without a licence. The Commissioner of Police had proposed its registration. When the police visited the place on Sunday, July 15, 21 women and 28 men were found on the premises, and the majority were dancing. They were nearly all Russian Poles, but two were Germans, who had "curfew" permits, allowing them to be out till 11.30 and 12 at night.

Mr. Bingley expressed the opinion that the club was a very mischievous society, and having declared it to be an illegal club and prohibited the use of the premises during the war, he fined Dudic ten guineas and five guines costs, and Gasiorowski £10 and the same costs.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Correspondence.—When a man is once called up for Military Service and not exempted altogether by H. E. the Governor under Clause 4 of the Military Service Ordinance 1917, application for excusal from parades etc. or modification of duty is not to be made to the Hon. Colonial Secretary but to the Administrative Commandant.

The parade contained in yesterday's orders for Right Half Company at Belchers Battery (Range Takers' Class only) at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 15th inst., is deleted.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Band and Orchestra.

An Orchestra Practice is ordered for Monday, October 15, at 6 p.m. punctually.

The Band Practices ordered for Tuesday, October 16, and Friday, October 19, are hereby cancelled.

Musketry.

The Musketry Course 1917-1918 is provisionally fixed to start on Sunday, December 2.

"THE FANTASTICS."

The New Programme a Great Success.

"The Fantastics" improve on acquaintance, as they showed on the occasion of their first change of programme last night. There was again quite a well-filled house, and although, owing to the length of the programme, no encores were conceded, those present showed their appreciation of the artistes' efforts in no unmistakable manner. Indeed, so loud and prolonged was the applause at times that it became no easy matter to proceed with the programme. It was an evening of undiluted enjoyment, and the audience was soon on the very best of terms with the clever and talented performers. There was not an old number in the whole catalogue, the change of programme being complete in every respect. Of course, Miss Billie Seaton was well to the fore and she made distinct hits in all her items, especially in "Suzanne" and "The Cat Came Back," while her child-number "Six Times Six" was a particularly droll and taking contribution. For versatility as a vocalist and monologuist Miss Hilda Felstead could not easily be excelled. She was in great form last night and scored some of the biggest successes of the evening. In "Angela Green" she was decidedly happy, introducing a number of topical allusions, while her country stories were very cleverly told. Another triumph was secured by Mr. Leonard Nelson, the star comedian. His first item, "Give me your Kind Applause," in which Hongkong's glories were lauded to the skies, was a great success, while his own composition, "Mr. Booze," was very effectively handled. He has already become a great favourite here. Miss Nellie Black had quite a big share of the evening's honours. Her association with Miss Fern French in a number of popular duets had most happy results, while her violin playing and clever imitations of various instruments were of the first order. Miss Elsie Black and Mr. Bert Wiles gave great delight in their musical melange, while Miss Ivy Aldous and Mr. Fred Keeley did some wonderful trick dancing, the former's "Kangaroo Hop" being a very striking number. Mr. Ray Traynor played all sorts of tricks at the piano, while his American war song, "Over There," brought him much applause from the audience. The programme concluded with a smart knockabout turn, "The Chinese Laundry," by Messrs. Redhead Wilson and Fred Keeley. The whole evening was most enjoyable and was a tribute to the all-round capabilities of the performers.

"The Fantastics" will present the same delightful entertainment to-night, at 9.15, and one of the outstanding features of the evening will doubtless be the clever character-song, "Mr. Booze," Leonard Nelson's popular composition which proved such a big success last evening. Mr. Shipman announces a complete change of programme for Monday night.

Sanitary Board.

There is only formal business to come before the Sanitary Board at Tuesday's meeting.

The Medical Board.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Kenelm Hutchinson Digby, M. B., B.S., F.R.C.S., to be a Member of the Medical Board, with effect from the 10th October, 1917, *vice* Mr. Walter Leslie Pattenden whose term of office has expired.

Another Secret Wireless Plant Discovered.

Argentine navy officers on August 15th reported the discovery of a secret wireless station near Cherbut. It is believed that it has been used for the purpose of communicating with suspicious vessels which have been sighted at different times in the south Atlantic.

WOMEN IN THE ARMY.

Pay and Service in the Auxiliary Corps.

A statement will be issued shortly by the Ministry of Labour of the position as regards the recruiting of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, telling women where to apply and when and what numbers will be wanted immediately for the different sections.

Widespread interest is being taken in the drastic substitutions which are to take place in certain units, formations, and offices administered by the Army Council at home, at the bases, and on the lines of communications overseas, in addition to those that have already been made. The approximate basis of substitution is four women for three men. For instance, four women with technical knowledge are regarded as equivalent three technical soldiers in the Royal Flying Corps and the Army Service Corps. The women cooks, who have introduced many reforms in cooking since they took over base kitchens, consider that in their case the basis should be reversed.

The women march to their work in the morning and march back again in their dinner hour. They are subject to strict discipline, but they understand this before going to France. The women who are already out in France have lived up to their uniform so well that only three of them have had to be sent back from France for disciplinary reasons, and these not very serious offences. One of the first batches sent out committed a technical offence against discipline out of the fervour of their sense of justice. They found that beds had been provided for them in a hut which had previously been occupied by men, who only had mattresses. They took the beds out, folded them up and used only the mattresses. It happened that a number of wounded soldiers had just been brought to a hospital near by, where the beds proved very useful.

Only one fortnight in a year furlough is given. The terms of service are for a year or the duration of the war, whichever is longer. The women have to go through a medical examination as severe as that of the men, as in the hut where six women would be accommodated at close quarters it is advisable to have all fear of contagion removed. No promise is given to send out friends together, but where it is possible this is done and it humanises the not very interesting life led by the average woman in the Army Auxiliary Corps in France. So far the most difficult kind of worker to get is the charwoman, who is needed for scrubbing and washing up. The women who do this kind of work are usually old and with many home ties, and not likely to be able to leave home.

The pay of the administrative appointments is not munificent, though offering a living wage. Mrs. Chalmers Watson, who is chief controller, was the first Scotswoman to obtain the degree of M.B., and is a sister of Sir Eric Geddes. The pay is £500 per annum without quarters; the overseas controller, Mrs. Gwynne Vaugan, receives £450 and quarters; the deputy-controllers receive £400 without quarters, the section controllers, of whom there are three—Mrs. Leach, (cooking), Miss Christobel Ellis (Motor Transport), and Mrs. Andrews (clerical)—receive £300 without quarters; the area controllers, who are attached to the headquarters of commands and to certain areas and base ports overseas, receive £200 and quarters; the clothing controller receives £175 and quarters; the unit administrator in charge of hostels receives £150 and quarters and if in charge of more than 300 girls, £175.

Of the N.C.O.'s and rank and file the forewoman telegraphist is the best paid, receiving 50s. per week. A qualified forewoman motor-driver mechanic receives 40s. and a shorthand-typist 28s. 6d.

ENTENTE'S OFFER TO GREECE.

Ex-King's Refusal to Make War on Turkey.

Athens, Aug. 23.—M. Venizelos to-day laid before the Bureau of the Chamber the letter which he addressed to King Constantine in August, 1914, when after pointing out that the tendencies of the Crown were in contradiction with the views of the responsible Government, he sent in his resignation. In the opening part of this letter M. Venizelos referred to a conference which had been held between Admiral Kerr and King Constantine and to the declarations which he (M. Venizelos) had made to the representatives of the Triple Entente, with the King's authorization.

We cannot (added M. Venizelos) undertake an offensive war against Turkey so long as we are not assured of the co-operation of Bulgaria, or, at least, of her absolute neutrality. But to declare that in no case, even presupposing this, are we disposed to declare war against Turkey before she attacks us, is manifestly contrary to the well-understood interests of the nation. We must not delude ourselves. Turkey has for a long time been waging against us a war which has never been declared. Two hundred and fifty thousand Greeks have already been driven from Turkey, and their property, valued at £20,000,000, has been confiscated.

In participating in a war against Turkey in alliance with Great Britain, France, and Russia, under the condition already mentoned of the active co-operation of Bulgaria, or a complete guarantee of her neutrality, we have no reason and no interest in also declaring war against the Central European Powers. But if they consider us as belligerents, then, according to all probabilities, whatever may be the issue of the war in Central Europe, the predominance in the East of the group of which Great Britain forms part will be complete.

But the fact which I believe arouses in the mind of your Majesty and that of M. Streit tendencies opposed to those which I support is the wish not to displease Germany by engaging in a war against Turkey with the assistance of the other Powers belonging to the Alliance against the Central Empires. When England, at the time of my journey to Europe last year, announced that she was ready to impose upon Turkey the Powers' decision regarding the Islands, even by the dispatch of an International Fleet, if Germany agreed to that proposal, the latter Power caused the plan to be abandoned by refusing to agree. Your Majesty is equally aware that when later on the Powers of the Triple Entente decided to use very severe language in the Note which was addressed to Turkey on the subject of the Islands, Germany interposed.

And to-day is it not Germany who is supporting the Turk's aims, giving him ships, money, rifles, equipment, and even officers? It is true that these preparations are more especially directed against Russia, but at the same time they are turned against us, since Germany, with the view of forcing us to violate our engagement with Serbia, is clearly threatening us with an attack on our rear by the Turks in case we should go to the help of Serbia when she is attacked by Bulgaria. . . . We know, even from the mouth of Count Quant (the German Minister to Greece in 1914) that Germany, in agreement with the fixed idea of Austria, is inclined, in the event of a complete victory, to create a Great Bulgaria, stretching as far as the Adriatic, to serve as a bulwark against Slavism, since the discovery recently made in Germany according to which the Bulgarians are not Slavs but Tartars.

Why, then, should we show ourselves so complaisant towards the Power that seeks to assist in every possible way the two principal enemies of Hellenism, the Bulgars and the Turks, and why should we remain indifferent towards those Powers who, after having called Greece into being, are to-day ready, in case of an attack on us by Turkey, to [illegible] the realisation [illegible]

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices		STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest		1915. Lowest		1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
		Banks.										
b.	$640	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820	545	Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch: 2/6¼. ($17.06) Paid on 13/8/17.
		Marine Insurances.										
b.	$310	Canton Ins. Office, Ld.......	10,000	$250	50	427½	Sept.	340	Jan.	426	320	Final of $7 making $25. a/c 1915, and interim of $18 a/c 1916.
n.	t.110	North China Ins. Co., Ld....	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180	100	Final Div. of 15% making 27½% for year ending 30/6/16.
sa.	$785	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ld.	15,438	$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005	760	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 making $60.00 for 1915. Int. of $30 for 1916 Paid. 26/4/17.
n. ex 73	$200	Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld....	12,000	$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300	190	Final of $15 for 1915, and Interim $3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17
		Fire Insurances.										
n.	$131	China Fire Ins. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	$100	20	163	Aug.	127½	April	168	130	$7 & $2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
n.	$300	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld....	8,000	$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420	290	$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17
		Shipping.										
b.	$73	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	$50	all	104½	Dec.	28½	Mar.	137	80	Final Div. of $5.00. Paid 29/9/17
b.	$17½	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	23½	May	19	Dec.	24	17	$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17
		Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.... Combined	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62½	Jan.	190	124	Final of 3/- on Pref: and 40/- on Def: Shares at Ex. 2/4¾ Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref & 50% for Defrd: a/c 1916.
b. & sa.	$95	Deferred	60,000	£5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142	87	
n.	$35	Preferred				68	Oct.	54	Aug.	55	35	
n.	107/6	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld.	3,797,610	£1	all	94/6	June	75/-	Jan.	120/-	86/6-	Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28). Paid 14/7/17.
	$29	Star Ferry Company, Ld....	40,000	$10	all	39½	Oct.	23	July	41	28	$1.30 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
		Refineries.										
b.	$82	China S. Refining Co., Ld....	20,000	$100	all	134½	Sept.	80	Jan.	146	90	$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
s.	$29	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ld.	14,000	P.30	all	—		—		41	29	$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
		Mining.										
b.	40/-	Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	1,000,000	£1	all	35/-	April	30/-	Dec.	40/-	26/-	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
s.	$2.50	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld....	200,000	£1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35	1.70	1/2 for 1909
n.	28/-	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25/-	Dec.	32/6	Mar.	42/6	25/6	1/- 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917. paid 7/7/17.
n.	30/-	Ural Caspians	796,666	£1	all	43/-	April	25/-	Jan.	38/9	28/-	Final of 4/- m'ing 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
n.	28/-	Oriental Con: Min: Co. Ltd.	429,390	G. $10	all	—		—		—		G. $0.50 interim for ½ year 1917.
		Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c.										
b.	$84	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	10,000	$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	90	67	Div. of $4 & Bonus $2 for 1916 Paid 22/2/17.
b.	$117½	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ld........	60,000	$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135	78½	Interim Div. $2½. for year 30/6/17. Paid 9/10/17.
n.	t. 72	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld....	55,700	t.100	all	63½	Sept.	49	July	85	59	Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
s.	t. 67	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	36,000	t.100	all	100	Dec.	60	April	93	67	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
		Lands, Hotels and Buildings.										
b.	$90	H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.......	20,000	$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118	94	$3 for ½ year ending 30/6/17 Paid 1/9/17.
sa.	$88	H'kong Land Investment Co.	60,000	$100	all	114	Jan.	103½	Dec.	105½	85	Interim Div. of $3½ for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
b. & sa.	$5.75	H'phreys Estate & F. Co. Ld.	150,000	$10	all	7¼	Jan.	6	July	7.10	5.90	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
n.	$30	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38	33	$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
s.	t. 74	Shanghai Lands...........	78,000	t.50	all	97	Mar.	107	Dec.	107	74	Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
n.	$85	West Point Building Co., Ld.	12,500	$50	all	68½	Mar	77	Dec.	90	69	Interim Div. of $1 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
b.	$89	H'kong Central Estates......	10,000	$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103	90	$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 29/1/17
		Cotton Mills.										
b.	t. $160	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	20,000	t.50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	167	130	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16
b.	t. 15½	Kung Yik	75,000	t.10	all	16½	July	11½	Feb.	16½	11½	Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
n.	t. 65	Laou Kung Mow............	8,000	t.100	all	90½	Sept.	72	Jan.	81	63	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid. 13.2.14.
sa. b. x.d.	t.114	Shanghai Cottons..........	40,000	t.50	all	100	May.	77	Jan.	136	81	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.17. Paid 28/9/17.
b.	t. 35	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	t.50	all	—		—		—		Tls. 6. for 1913. Paid 26/3/14.
sa. & b.	t. 5½	Yangtszepoos	175,000	t.5	all	6½	Oct.	6¾	Dec.	6½	4¾	7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
		Miscellaneous.										
n.	$6½	China Borneo Company, Ld.	60,000	$12	all	11½	Apr.	9½	May	10.35	6.50	60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17
b.	$4.10	China Light, Power Co. Ld.	60,000	$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90	4.30	6% for year ending 28.2.06
		Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	$1	all	—				—	—	—
s.	$7½	China Provt. L. & M. Co. Ld.	125,000	$10	all	7½	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10	7.50	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
b.	$21½	Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	60,000	7½	6	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41	21	$2 for year ending 31/7/17 paid 6/10/17.
b.	$7.15	Green Island Cement Co. Ld.	400,000	$7.50	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10	6.75	80 cts. for 1916. 27/3/17.
b.	$47	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	45	Oct.	36½	Feb.	55	43	$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
n.	$149	Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	6,500	$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190	149	Int. Div. $2 for year 1917. Paid 21/8/17.
b.	$28	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	34½	Dec.	25	Jan.	41	26½	Interim Div. $1. for 1917. Paid 24/8/17.
sa.	$6.10	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50	5¼	Int. Div. 9% at 2/6½=17-85 Cents. Paid 15/8/17.
n.	t.14	Langkats	250,000	G. $10	all	43½	May	35	Mar.	40½	13	Tls. 1, for 1916. Paid. 28/4/17.
s.	$8¾	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	25,000	$10	all	10½	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25	8¾	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 26/5/17
s.	cts. 90	Do (New)	50,000	$10	$1.	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1.00	90 cts.	
b.	$3	Steam Laundry Co., Ld.....	20,000	$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	3.80	3.00	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.16 Paid 20.
n.	$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	27,723	$7	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17	13	$1.25, per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
s.	$6	Watson and Co., Ld.........	90,000	$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70	6	70 cts. for 1916 Paid 29/5/17
s.	$6.50	William Powell, Limited...	21,000	$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7½	5½	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
n.	$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	$25	all	28		28		29	28.	$2 for 1916
n.	$10	H'Kong Steel Foundry Co. Ld.	7,808	$10	all					11	9½	$1 for year end 31/5/17 Paid 15/8/17.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers. Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker.
CORRECTED TO NOON, OCT. 12, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS"

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report, dated Friday, the 12th of October, 1917, state:—

There has been a further improvement in the local market since our report of the 5th instant, and although the volume of business put through has not been on a large scale, there is a better feeling evident all round. Prices have in many cases further advanced, and there is more general enquiry. Exchange has further dropped, which is the principal factor in the revival.

In Shanghai, owing also to the continued fall in exchange, the market is firmer all round, and is beginning again to attract attention. Cottons and Rubbers are in better demand at increased rates.

The Straits rubber share market continues firm, prices being practically unchanged. Plantation rubber is quoted at 2/8, market flat.

The following are to-day's cabled quotations:—Malakoffs $4.00 ex dividend, Kempas $9.25, Ayer Panas $12.45, Kedahs $4.00, Alor Gajahs $4.40, Radellas $13.25, Tapahs $22½, Changkat Serdangs $9.75, Ayer Moleks $2.85, New Serendahs $4.70, Pajams $20, Sindycrofts $4.35, all Straits Currency.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in good demand all the week, and have had a rise of $20, closing firms with buyers offering $640.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.—Sales of Hongkong Fires at $290 and $300, Unions at $785, and a small sale of Yangtszes at Shanghai $200 (Exch: 73) are reported. Cantons have buyers at $315, whilst Unions could be placed again at $785. China Fires at $131, and North Chinas at Tls. 110, are both in demand.

SHIPPING.—There has been a good demand for shipping stocks all the week. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have changed hands in fairly large quantities at $17½. Deferred Indo-Chinas have crept up to a cash buying quotation of $95, no cash shares being forthcoming. Douglases have buyers at $73. Shell Transports are unchanged at 107/6 nominal, whilst "Star" Ferries are still obtainable at $29.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have come to business at $82, shares are wanted at this rate, whilst Malabons are offered at $29.

MINING.—This has again been a dull market, rates being unchanged from last week, Langkats at Tls. 14, Tronohs at 28/-, Ural Caspians at 30/-, and Oriental Consolidateds at 28/- all being nominal. Raubs are on offer at $2.50 and Kailans are still wanted at 40/-.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been in good demand all the week, business has been done from $82 up to $85. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks quickly recovered the dividend of $2.50 paid on the 9th instant, and have been placed at $117½ x.d. and are in demand at this rate. Shanghai Docks are quiet at Tls. 72.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—With the exception of a sale of Hongkong Hotels at $90 and Humphreys Estates at $5.75, no business is reported. Central Estates are wanted at $89 and Hotels could be placed at $90. Hongkong Lands at $88, Kowloon Lands at $30 and West Points at $85 are all nominal.

COTTON MILLS.—This section has shown more signs of life than for sometime past, and all shares are in demand. Ewo are wanted at Tls. 160, Kungyiks at Tls. 15.25. Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 114, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5.75 and Orientals at Tls. 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands Cements have been done at $7.10, $7.20 and $7.25, and are in demand at the latter rate. Hongkong Tramways, after sales at $6 and $6.10, are wanted at the former rate. China Lights have changed hands at $4.25. Ropes have improved to a buying quotation of $28 and Dairy Farms are slightly better at $21½. Electrics could be placed at $47. There are sellers of China Providents at $7.50, Peak Trams (Old) at $8¾. Watsons at $6 and Powells at $6½. China Borneos at $6½ Ices at $149, Hongkong Steels at $10 and Union Waterboats at $13 are all nominal.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT DAYS.—29th October (Monday), 28th November (Wednesday) and 21st December (Friday).

EXCHANGE.—The opening T. T. rate on London to-day is 2/8¾ and on Singapore 116. Bar silver (ready) is quoted at 44¾. The Bank's 3 d/s buying rate on Shanghai is 69

COMPANIES' REPORTS.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED. —The net profit for the year ending 31st July, 1917, including the sum of $338 83 brought forward from last account, is $67,374.26, which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—Write off the value of Lines $20,000.00 and write off the value of Buildings and Machinery $47,374.26.

COMPAENIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS ETC.

THE CHINA LIGHT POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, on Saturday, 20th of October, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th to 20th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.
Present price.—
"WHITE ROSE."
$5.55 per case ex store.
"COMET,"
$5.35 per case ex store.
CHING CHEONG
168 Des Vœux Road Central, 2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN.
19 Des Vœux Road, West.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as trial on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them... All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free ... MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

EXCHAGNE.

Hongkong, Friday, 13th October, 1917.

SELLING.	
T/T	2/8¾
Demand	2/8⅞
30 d/s.	2/9
60 d/s.	2/9¼
4 m/s.	2/9¼
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	116
T/T Japan	126¼
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	65
T/T Java	152
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	3.77½
Demand, Paris	3 78
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/10
4 m/s. D/P	2/10¼
6 m/s. L/C	2/10⅜
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/10⅜
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	66¼

4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	3.94½
6 m/s. Francs	3.99½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York.	65⅛
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	130
Demand, Singapore.	116
On Haiphong	4¼% prem.
On Saigon	4% prem.
On Bangkok	56⅜
Sovereign	7.20 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	No quotation
Bar Silver, per oz.	44¾

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	⅛% dis.
Chinese...10 "	⅛% "
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	¼% prem.
Hongkong 10 "	¼% "

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Wall St., New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $1,348,000
U.S. $7,848,000

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONGKONG, KOBE, LONDON, MANILA, MEDELLIN, PANAMA, PEKING, PUERTO PLATA, SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, SANTO DOMINGO, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere, namely:— BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum
LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
中法實業銀行
Capital (¼ Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)
Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.
HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS
BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN HONGKONG, and SAIGON.
BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building. 5, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2352
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rates and Particulars on application)
To the Office of SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, J. C. Butcher, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., ... Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Parr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 600,000
BANKERS: The Bank of England, The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:— Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Port Louis (Mauritius), Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... " 36,000,000
Reserve Fund...... " 22,100,000
Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies: Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hankow, Honolulu, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Los Angeles, Tsingtau, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney, Singapore, Seattle, Tieling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinanfu.
Interest allowed on Current Account. Fixed deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
TSHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October

Golofina

"PERFECTO." Actual Size.

The Smoke of Connoisseurs.

Try Perfectos.

Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

Try Bouquets.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 15th October, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 13 Austin Avenue, Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Tapestry covered couch and easy chairs, Blackwood cabinet, table, music stand, flower-stands and teapoys, Brussels carpets lace curtains and ornaments, teak overmantels.

Teak sideboard, dinner waggon; dining table and chairs, dinner set, crockery and E P. ware, etc., etc.

Teak double bedstead and cot, double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak toilet tables and washstands, chest-of-drawers, geyser, etc.

Also

Pantry and Kitchen requisites.

On view from Sunday the 14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godown No. 17 (Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned)

41 Bales Hessians.
113 Bales Gunnies
107 Bags Putchuk.
17 Chests Tea.

Also

A Large Quantity of loose Gunnies and Hessian Cloth.

"All more or less damaged by Water."

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 16th. October 1917,

commencing at 2,30 p.m.

at Stonehenge (5 Robinson Road)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Silk tapestry covered Chesterfield couch and armchairs, tapestry and plush covered drawing room suites, teak hatstands, card table, bookcases, curio cabinet, flower stands, brass fenders, marble clock, engravings, fine Axminster pile carpets rugs, white lace curtains, etc. etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirrors, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner and dessert services, silver vases, cups and table ornaments, electric table fans, curtlery, glass ware, etc etc.

Double brass and brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, Shanghai baths, patent porcelain basins, etc., etc.

Also

A few pieces of Canton blackwood comprising Curio cabinet, tables and jardiniers.

And

1 Cottage piano by Collard and Collard.
1 Iron Safe by Philips & Sons.
2 Sets golf clubs.

On view from Sunday the 16th inst.

Catalogues will be issued

Terms:—Cash

GEO. P. LAMMERT. Auctioneer

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS'

1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

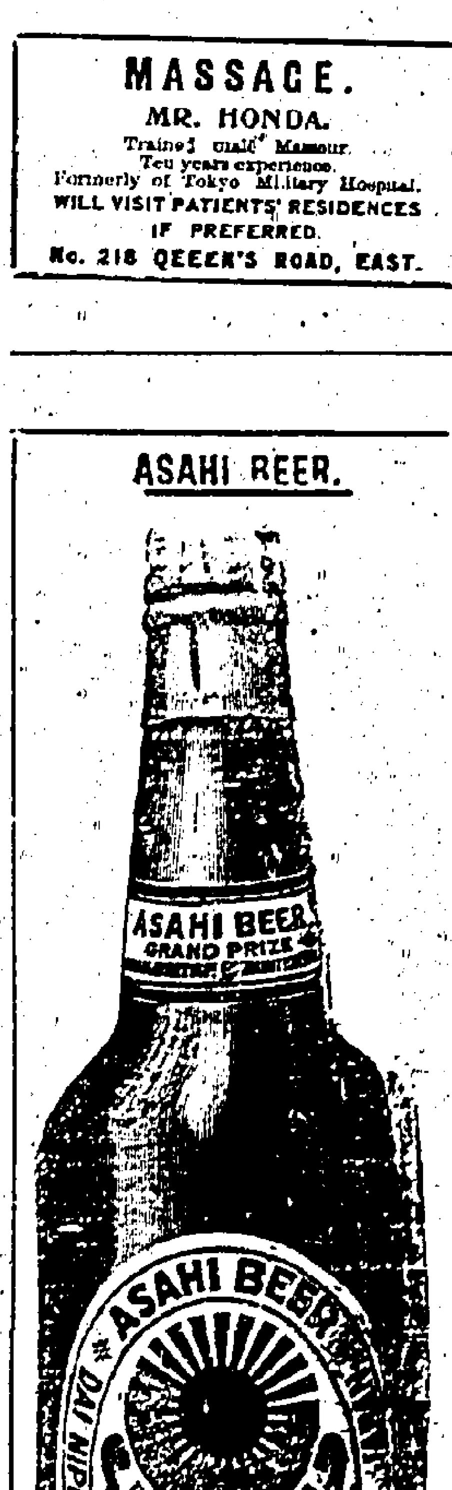
MR. HONDA.

Trained qualified Masseur. Ten years experience. Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatshan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Samtau and Sanmei.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuck.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

British Stubbornness.

The German Emperor, though he reviled us for two hours in an interview with an American—and paid £10,000 for the suppression of the interview—knows that the old tremendous British stubbornness in the face of an enemy survives. Stubbornness and discipline are fine supports of an ideal for which a nation has to fight. That thought may be commended to unwise men who would at this hour introduce post-Revolution Russian methods into our ranks. Russia is looking to-day, not to wrecking theorists, but to a Kerensky, who puts down princes and prattlers, and a Korniloff, who trains his guns on men who sit in trench committees when they should be overleaping the parapet.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on an Extra.

October 13d. 11h. 51m.—No returns from Japan and Vladiostock. Pressure has decreased slightly over the S. China Sea, and increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has increased slightly in intensity, and an area of relatively low pressure is situated in the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 77.54 inches against an average of 78.65 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. October 12, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
V'ostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	"						
Tokio	"						
Kochi	"						
Nagasaki	"						
K'sgima	"						
Oshima	"						
Naha	"						
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"						
W'haiwei	6a	29.93	60	49	w	4	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	30.11	61	98	s	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.07	66	84		0	o
Sharp P.	"	30.03	73	76	nnw	1	b
Amoy	"	29.99	71	80	ne	1	b
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	5a	29.95	70	94		0	o
Taichu	"	29.91	70		nnw	2	r
Tainan	"	29.88	72		ne	2	o
Koshun	"	29.87	73		s	4	r
P'dores	"	29.91	75		nne	6	o
Canton	6a	29.96	71	90	ne	1	b
H'kong	"	29.94	76	79	ene	3	b
Gap Rock	"	29.92			e	5	c
Macao	"	29.91	75	79	nne	2	b
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Phulien	7a	29.97	72	89	nnw	2	b
Tourane	"	29.87	73		nw	2	o
C. St. J.	"	29.80	77		ne	2	b
Aparri	6	29.82	75	94	se	1	b
Dagupan	"						
Manila	"	29.80	75	94	ne	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.80	79	90	n	1	o
Tacloban	"						
Iloilo	"	29.79	77	91	sw	2	o
Surigao	"						
Guam	4.20	29.92	75		ne	1	o
Labuan	6	29.78	77	95	sw	2	o

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 12, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On date at 4 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.86	29.94	29.94
Temperature	80	76	80
Humidity	59	79	64
Wind Direction	E.	E.N.E.	E.
" Force	3	3	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 11th 8[illegible]

Lowest " " " " 12th 76

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 12, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

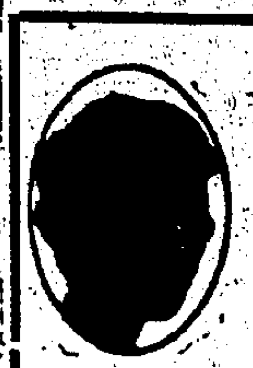
TIDE TABLE.

From 8th Oct. to 14th Oct.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time. h. m.	Height. ft. in.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time. h. m.	Height. ft. in.
Mon.	8	m 5 41 / No inferior	6.8 / High	m 0 48 / Nor Low	[illegible] / W.
Tues.	9	m 6 56 / No inferior	6.5 / High	m 11 1 / Nor Low	[illegible] / W.
Wed.	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur.	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

m morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.



THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT AT 9.15

FREDERIC SHIPMAN'S FANTASTICS

LAST NIGHT OF NO. 2 PROGRAMME.

BERT WILES and ELSIE BLACK—"The Musical Buffoons."
NELLIE BLACK and FERN FRENCH—in two duets—"Where My Caravan Has Rested" and "The Rosary."
RAY TRAYNOR—in "The Three Trees" and "Over There."
IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELEY—in "The Conversational Dance."
HILDA FELSTEAD—in "The Parson and The Bear," "Angela Green," "Old Soldier's Story" "and Country Tales."

INTERVAL.

NELLIE BLACK—in Violin Solos—"Love Song" (Kreisler), Violin Imitations, and "Romance" (Dancla).

and

— BILLIE SEATON —

"THE GINGER GIRL"

in "Out of a City of Six Million People," "Girls, if you ever get Married," Suzanne," "Six Times Six" and "The Cat Came Back."
LEONARD NELSON—in "Give Me You Kind Applause," "Mr. "Booze" and "Summer Suit."
IVY ALDOUS—in "The Kangaroo Hop."
REDHEAD WILSON and FRED KEELEY—in "The Chinese Laundry."

Tickets $3, $2 & $1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Complete Change OF PROGRAMME ON MONDAY.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1917.

PATHE'S GREAT PHOTO PLAY IN 3 PARTS.

"THE MANOR HOUSE MYSTERY."

Interesting:

Pathes' British Gazette. American Gazette. Annals of the War.

Comics:

"WANTED A HUSBAND."

NEXT WEEK.

THE GREAT SERIAL (JACKIE SAUNDERS) IN

"THE GRIP OF EVIL."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR ✚ DAY."

THURSDAY, 18th October, 1917.

MORNING.

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent now addressed to Lady May, Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund".

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Competitions, Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens, new OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25TH MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 18TH INFANTRY, 74TH PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Also a

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT. From 5th till 12th October at the Taiping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the principal Banks.

Admission to Parade Ground 50 Cents.

Admission to Gardens $1: Seats, $5 enclosure and $1 enclosure.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform (not including the Hongkong Defence Corps) admitted free; Children half price for admission and seats.

Tickets for admission and seats obtainable at MOUTRIE'S, ROBINSON'S, ANDERSON'S and from Members of the WAR CHARITIES' GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.